

PM
KC
PdR

26 April 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Logistics

STATINTL

FROM : [REDACTED]
Chief, Printing & Photography Division, OL

SUBJECT : Atlas Program

1. To comply with Agency policy of making unclassified publications available to the public, the Printing & Photography Division (P&PD) has been providing mechanical reproductions to the Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents (GPO/Sup Docs) for supplemental printing for public sale. Under this procedure there is a duplication of effort in the production cycle inasmuch as both CIA and GPO produce a similar product for their respective customers. This separate printing is mandated by a stipulation that the Sup Docs sales outlets are to be used only for material processed through GPO. Publications actually printed within the Agency cannot be offered for public sale through the Sup Docs without issuance of a waiver. Duplication is inherent under this established procedure.

2. For some time P&PD and GPO representatives have recognized the duplication of effort with the resultant cost inefficiencies in having atlases intended for the Intelligence Community printed internally and having a supplemental printing of copies by a commercial printer to be sold through the Sup Docs channels. In this supplemental printing the GPO administrative costs incurred in preparing the bid and awarding the contract as well as the profit of the commercial printer must be absorbed in the selling price of the publication.

3. To overcome the duplication of effort GPO has requested P&PD to print all atlases. At the time of printing, GPO proposes to forward a requisition to P&PD specifying the number of copies to print for public sale through Sup Docs. The proposal is based on reimbursement P&PD will charge GPO for labor and material for the added press run and binding operation plus 82% for overhead.

OL 6 2173

SUBJECT: Atlas Program

4. The proposal for P&PD to produce both the internal and public sales copies is a definite improvement over the present system. It eliminates the need for continuous negotiations between P&PD and GPO, as well as the lengthy bidding process prior to awarding the contract. Unquestionably, the duration of the printing production cycle will be shortened. Price per copy would be reduced by approximately 50% due to the savings resulting from eliminating duplicate processes.

5. On the negative side, P&PD will have an additional burden with longer press and bindery production runs. However, it is not intended that these unclassified publications will conflict with priority commitments. Essentially, the atlases will be produced on a nonpriority basis. P&PD feels that the advantages to be gained by the Government far outweigh the minimal production problems which may be entailed in producing the atlases.

6. P&PD, therefore, recommends that the GPO proposal be accepted. Your concurrence is requested. A waiver from GPO concurring in the proposal is attached. As you will note in the attachment, GPO has obtained a waiver to Title 44 from the Joint Committee on Printing.



STATINTL

Att

Distribution:

Orig - Addressee
1 - OL Reading File
D - OL/P&PD (Official)

STATINTL

OL/P&PD: [REDACTED] 4111 (26 Apr 76)

1 - VD

Approved For Release 2001/08/27 : CIA-RDP79-00498A000600030003-9
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

STATINTL
TO

: Mr. [REDACTED]
Production Manager
Central Intelligence Agency
FROM : Customer Service Manager
U.S. Government Printing Office
SUBJECT: World Atlases, Volume I, Western Hemisphere

DATE: April 14, 1976

In conversation with Mr. Beach, Assistant Staff Director, Joint Committee on Printing, he stated that the CIA was considered exempt from the provisions of Title 44 U.S.C. Therefore, the purchase of the Atlases in question from the CIA for sale by the Superintendent of Documents did not violate the intent of those Regulations. We were given permission to proceed.


Robert J. McKendry

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Approved For Release 2001/08/27 : CIA-RDP79-00498A000600030003-9

Atlas Program

Chief, Printing & Photography Division, OL 4111

OL 6 2173

26 April 1976

Director of Logistics

Mike: We did not take the initiative in this matter. We serve as an intermediary between OGCR and GPO due to our liaison responsibilities with the Public Printer. OGCR interest is two-fold: first, they want their unclassified products made available to the public; second, they want these products available on a timely basis to avoid a rash of requests from the public once it hits the Government recipients. It has taken GPO up to 6 months to contract and obtain copies for public sale.

This is obviously a policy matter. We might even need a legal opinion? I don't know what authority JCP has to waive our obligations under Title 44. I guess they can.

STATINTL

14 MAY 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Logistics

THROUGH : Deputy Director of Logistics

SUBJECT : Atlas Program

REFERENCES : (a) OL 6 2173, attached, dtd 26 Apr 76,
Comments fm C/P&PD/OL and Request
for Legal Opinion by DD/L

STATINTL (b) Memo for DD/L fm C/P&PD/OL dtd 26 Apr 76,
same subject

(c) Gov't memo fm R. J. McKendry, GPO, to
[REDACTED] Production Manager,
P&PD/OL; subject: World Atlases,
Vol. I, Western Hemisphere, dtd 14 Apr 76

(d) Extract fm Congressional Director 1976
re Joint Committee on Printing, attached

1. This memorandum confirms conversations with the Deputy Director of Logistics and Deputy Chief, Printing and Photography Division, Office of Logistics (P&PD/OL), and the undersigned, 11 May 1976, concerning the legality of printing additional Atlases beyond the Agency's need for distribution and sale by Superintendent of Documents. The facts relevant to the problem have been detailed in reference (b) and need not be repeated here. It is understood that the particular Atlas is a unique document not available in like form elsewhere.

2. Reference (c) caused concern since Mr. R. J. McKendry, Government Printing Office (GPO), in response to inquiry by P&PD as to whether or not that division could properly print the additional Atlases, stated that the Agency was "exempt" from the provisions of Title 44 U.S.C. according to Mr. Paul Peach, Staff Assistant for the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP). Title 44 U.S.C., it should be noted, covers Public Printing and Documents. Title 44 U.S.C. 101 states the JCP shall consist of the chairman and two members of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the chairman and two members of the Committee on House Administration of the House. Currently its membership is detailed in reference (d), attached.

STATINTL 3. In an effort to ascertain the validity of the professed exemption to Title 44, Office of Legislative Counsel [REDACTED] contacted the JCP. He was informed by Mr. Denver Dickenson, Staff Assistant and Alternate Staff Director, of the same information as Mr. Paul Peach reportedly had told to Mr. McKendry, GPO. Essentially JCP is of the opinion that [REDACTED]

FOIAb5 Moreover, having been apprised in detail of the proposed printing of the Atlases, Mr. Dickenson reportedly saw no committee objection.

FOIAb5 4. The undersigned does not concur with the claim of general exemption from all provisions of Title 44.

5. It is the opinion of this Office, however, that the proposed plan to print the Atlases is within the provisions of Title 44 and, therefore, permissible regardless of whether or not the Agency is exempt from Title 44.

FOIAb5 6. There are two basic issues present in this case, namely, the right to print and the right to sell printed materials. [REDACTED]

FOIAb5 FOIAb5 That provision is not inconsistent with 44 U.S.C. 501, which essentially provides all printing . . . of the Government shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except

(1) classes of work the Joint Committee on Printing considers to be urgent or necessary to have done elsewhere; and

(2) printing in field printing plants . . . if approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

To this end, 44 U.S.C. 103 provides that the JCP:

may use any measures it considers necessary to remedy neglect, delay, duplication, or wastes in the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications.

It is clear from the recent Office of Legislative Counsel inquiry that such measures have been employed by the JCP in permitting P&PD press facilities to make the extra press run.

7. Furthermore, 44 U.S.C. 1702 states:

... When an officer of the Government having in his charge documents published for sale desires to be relieved of them, he may turn them over to the Superintendent of Documents, who shall receive and sell them under this section. Moneys received from the sale of the documents shall be returned to the Public Printer on the first day of each month and be covered into the Treasury monthly.

8. In the instant case, the Agency will merely be reimbursed the cost of printing the additional Atlasses by the GPO. The Atlas will be turned over to the Superintendent of Documents in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 1702 for sale by that office within GPO. The low volume, high start-up costs for GPO to solely perform the work would make the Atlas printing economically undefensible without resorting to this plan. The JCP, which by law has remedial powers to use any measures it considers necessary to remedy neglect, . . . duplication or wastes, has approved the Agency's use of its presses.

9. Therefore, for reasons detailed above, it is the opinion of this Office that no legal objection exists to the implementation of the Atlas program.



STATINTL

Logistics and Procurement
Law Division
Office of General Counsel

Atts

cc: C/P&PD

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Maps of the World's Nations



Central Intelligence Agency

Maps of the World's Nations

**Volume I
Western Hemisphere
January 1976**

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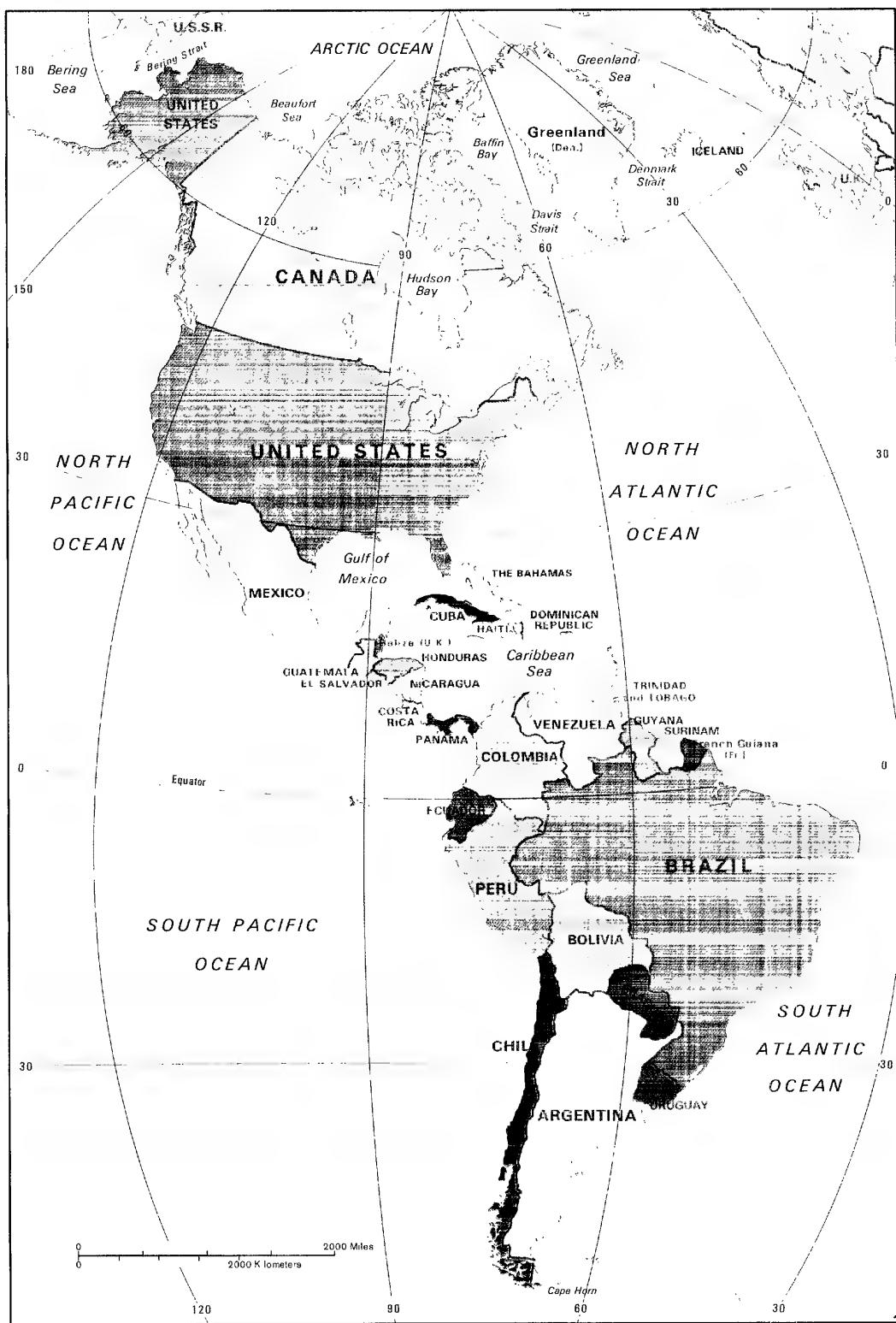
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Legend

—	International boundary
—	International boundary, indefinite or in dispute
—	Other line of separation or sovereignty on land
—	Other line of separation in water
—	State or province boundary
◎	National capital
●	Other capital
✈	Airport
—	Road
—	Railroad

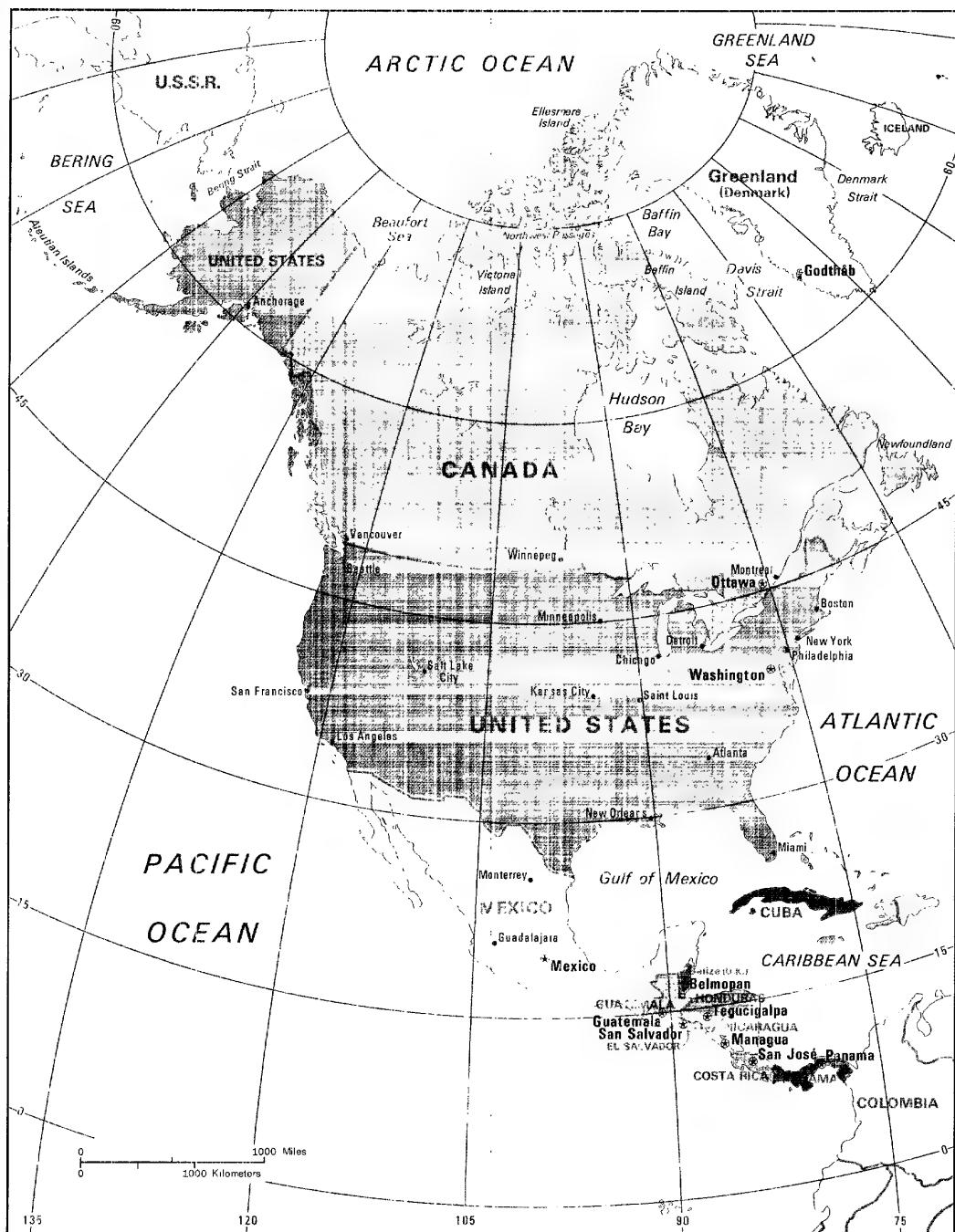
Names and boundary representation
are not necessarily authoritative

North and South America

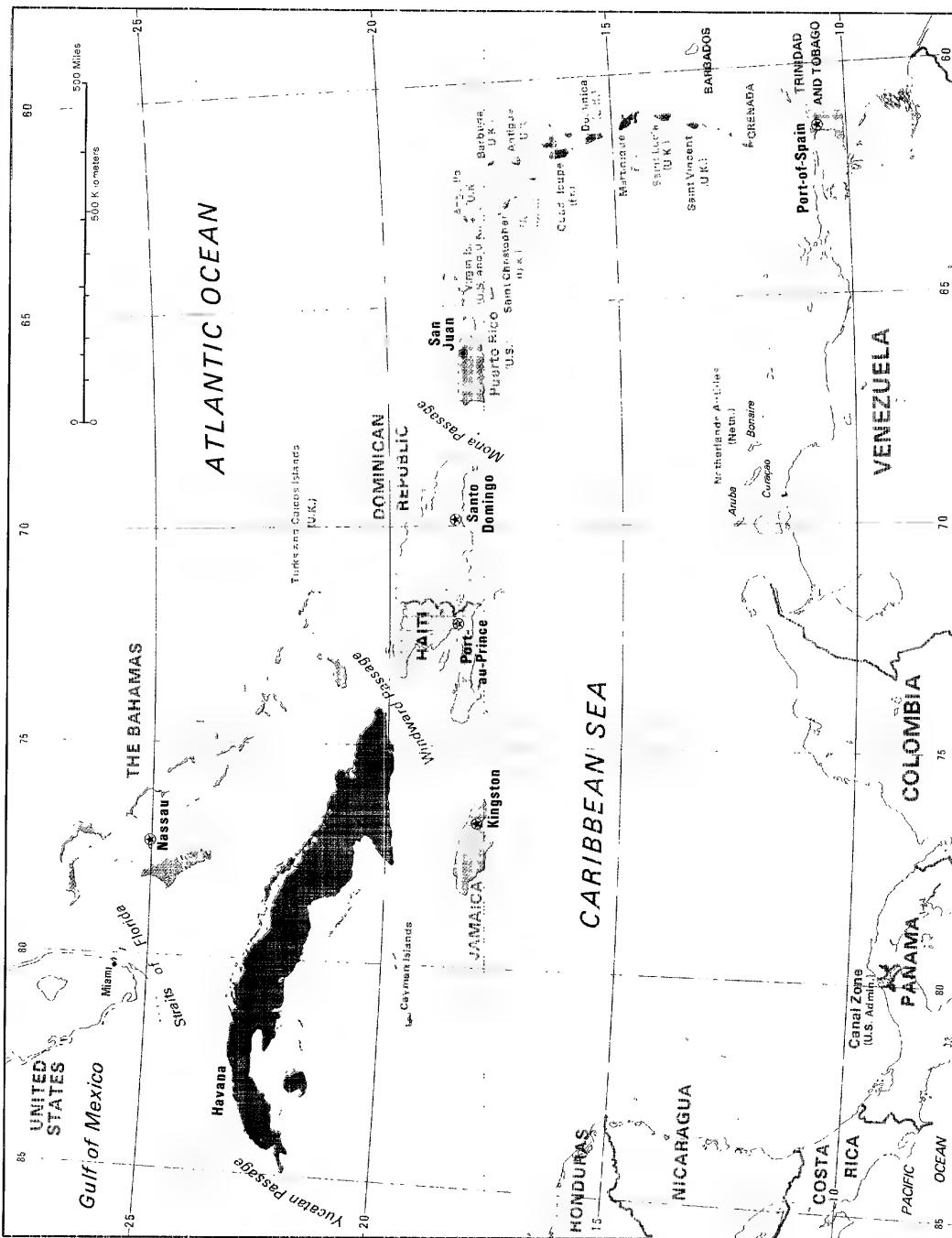


North America

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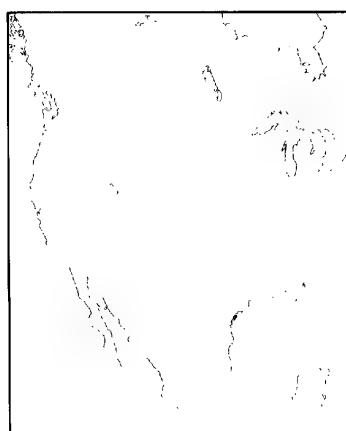








Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 27°30' and 60°15'
Scale 1:18,000,000



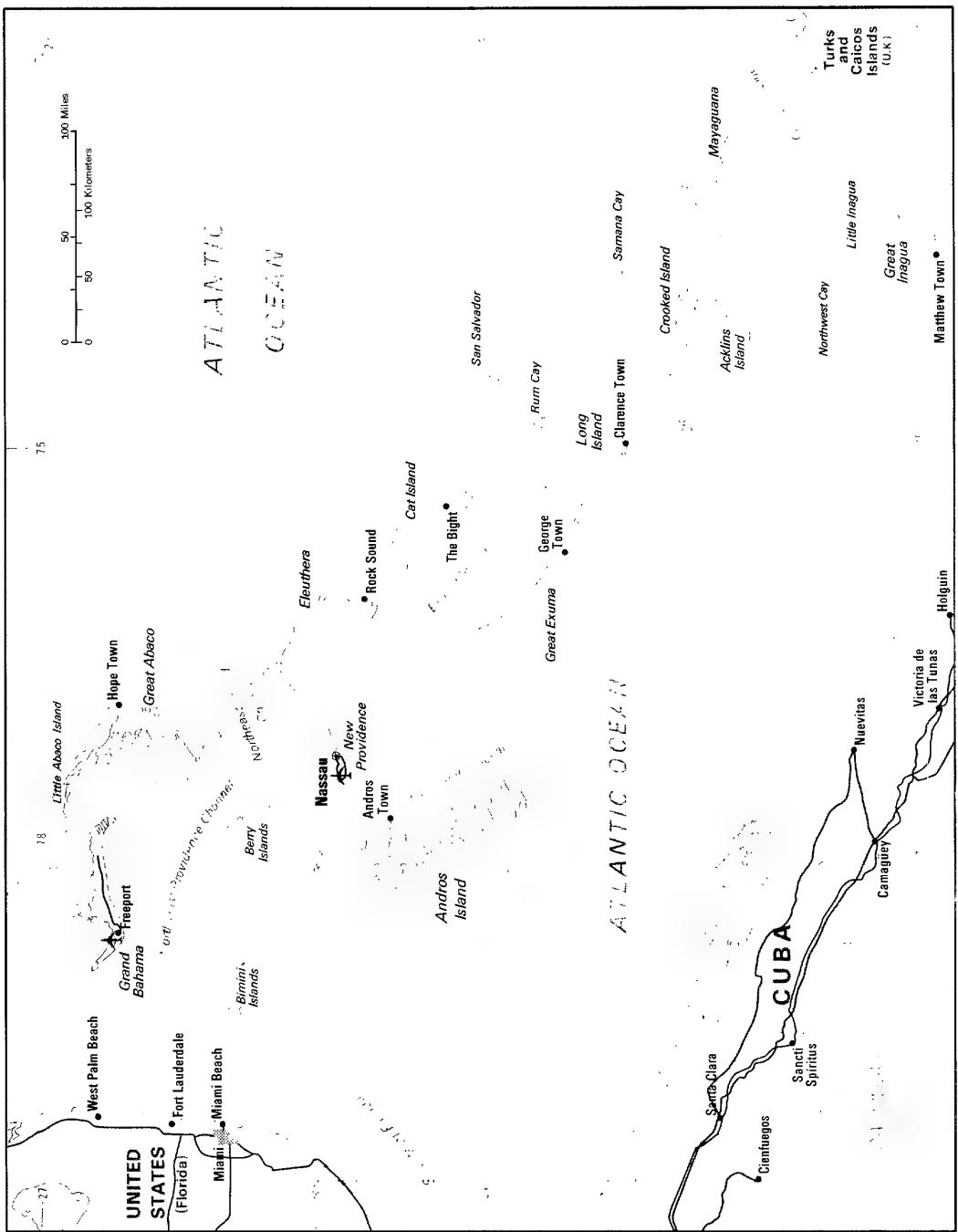
Argentine Republic

Area: 1,070,000 square miles
2,771,300 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n.m.
Population: 25,551,000
Largest city: Buenos Aires (2,972,453)
Gross Domestic Product: \$38.9 billion (1974)
\$1,580 per capita



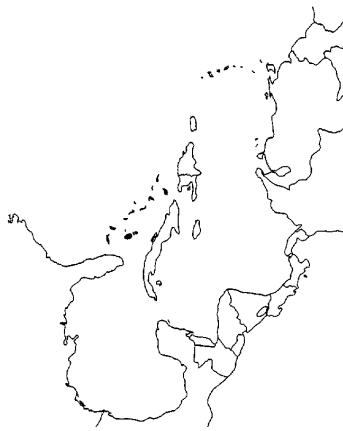
The Bahamas

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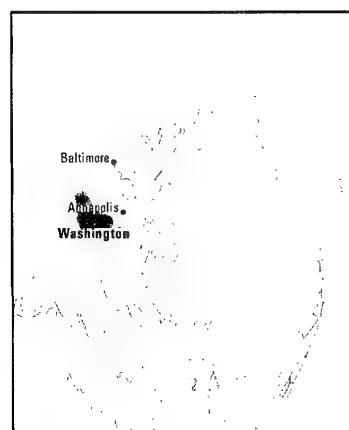
The Commonwealth of the Bahamas

Area: 4,400 square miles
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
 Population: 203,000
 Largest city: Nassau (86,000)
 Gross National Product: \$496 million (1973)
 \$2,490 per capita





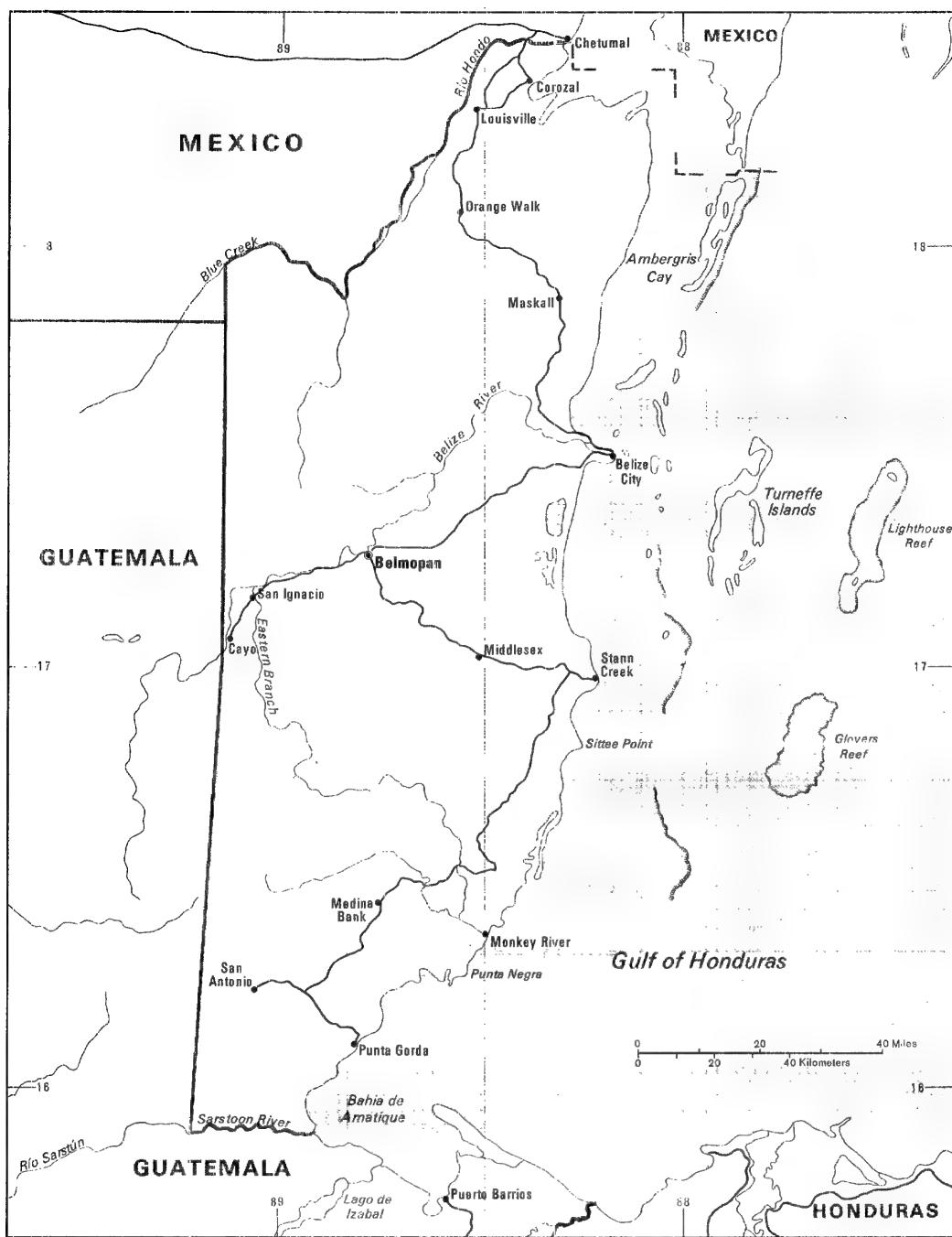
Transverse Mercator Projection
Scale 1:160,000



Barbados

Area: 166 square miles
430 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
Population: 239,000
Largest city: Bridgetown (8,789)
Gross Domestic Product: \$264 million (1974)
\$1,100 per capita



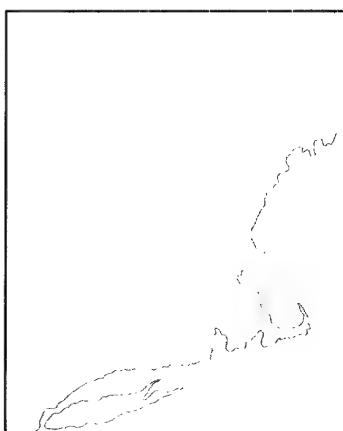


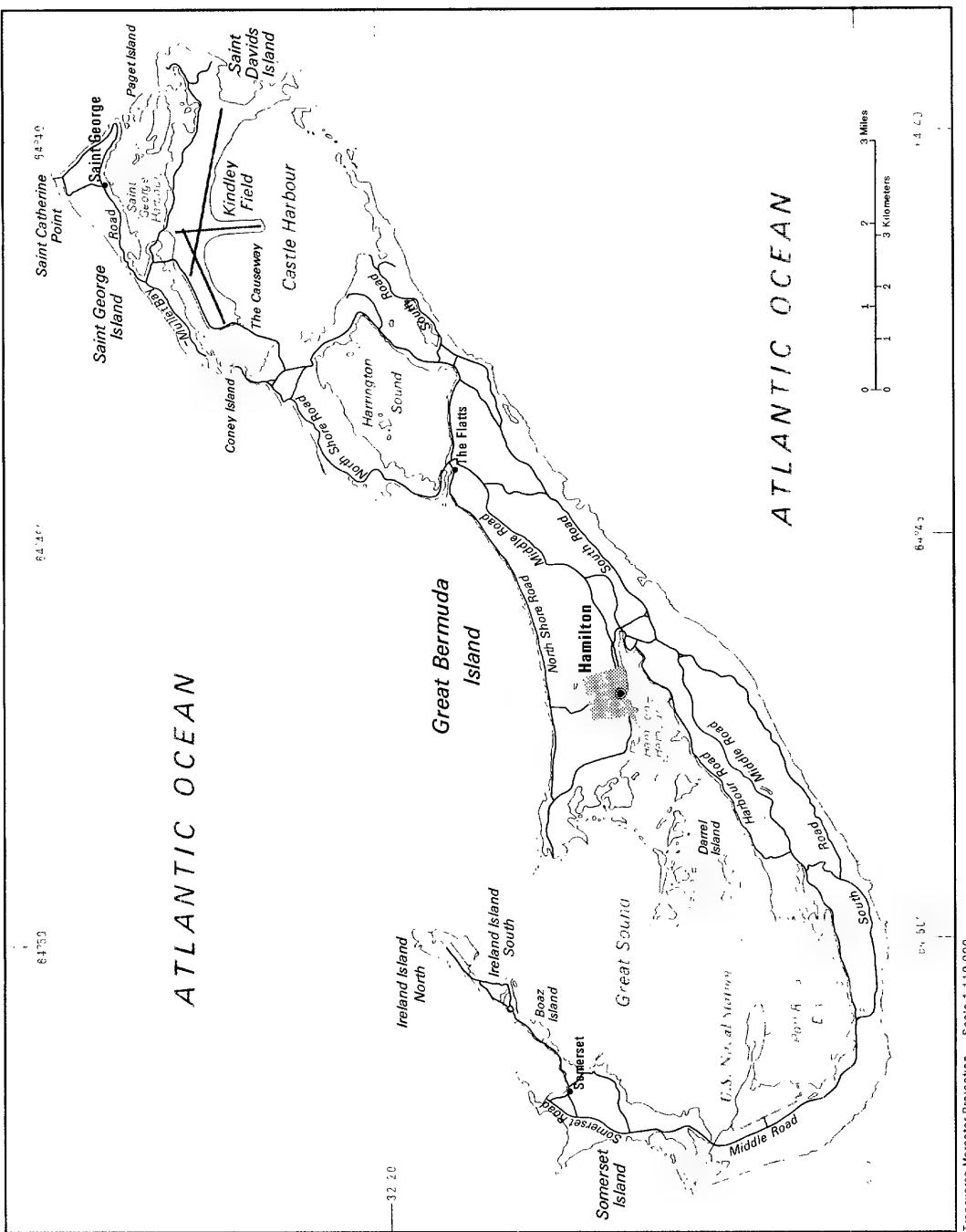
Transverse Mercator Projection
Scale 1:1,500,000



Belize

Sovereignty: British colony
Area: 8,870 square miles
22,973 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
Population: 140,000
Largest city: Belize City (39,257)
Gross Domestic Product: \$75 million (1973)
\$570 per capita





Colony of Bermuda

Sovereignty: British colony
Area: 21 square miles
54 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
Population: 57,000
Largest city: Hamilton (2,127)
Gross National Product: \$350 million (1974)



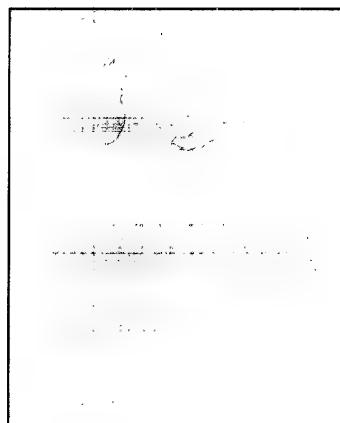


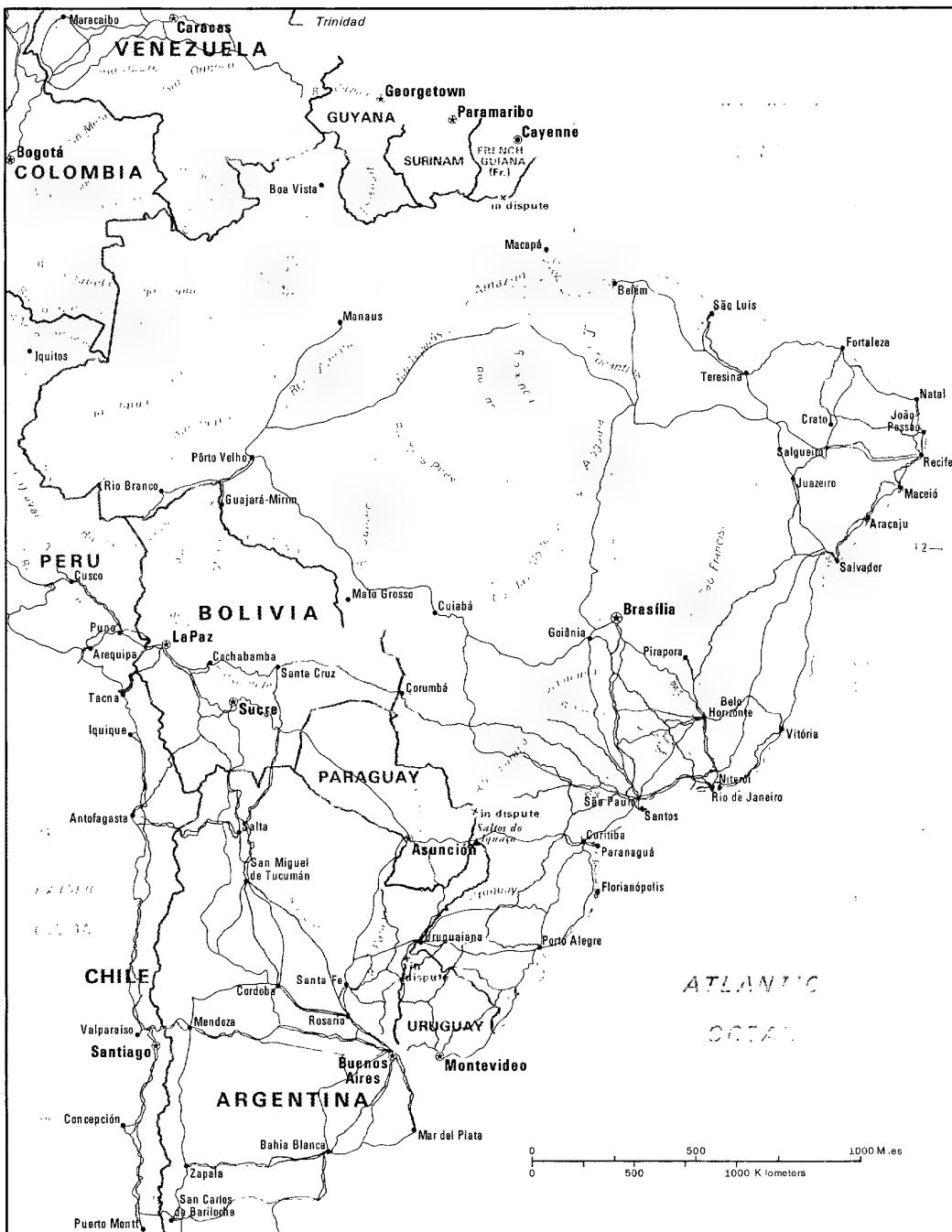
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Standard parallels 12°00' and 20°30'
Scale 1:8,500,000



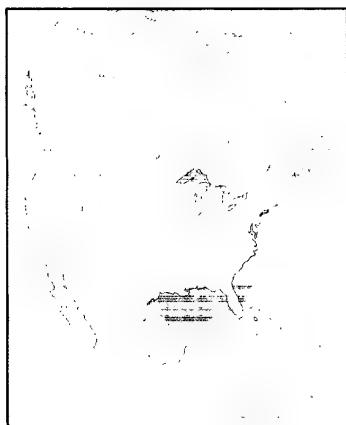
Republic of Bolivia

Area: 424 000 square miles
1,098 160 square kilometers
Population: 5,480,000
Largest city: La Paz (525,000)
Gross National Product: \$1.16 billion (1974)
\$230 per capita



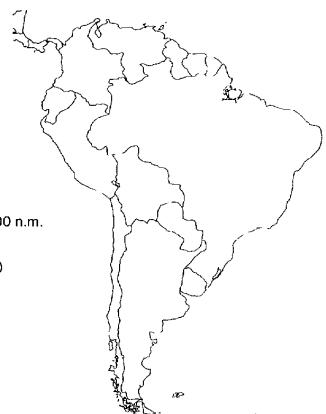


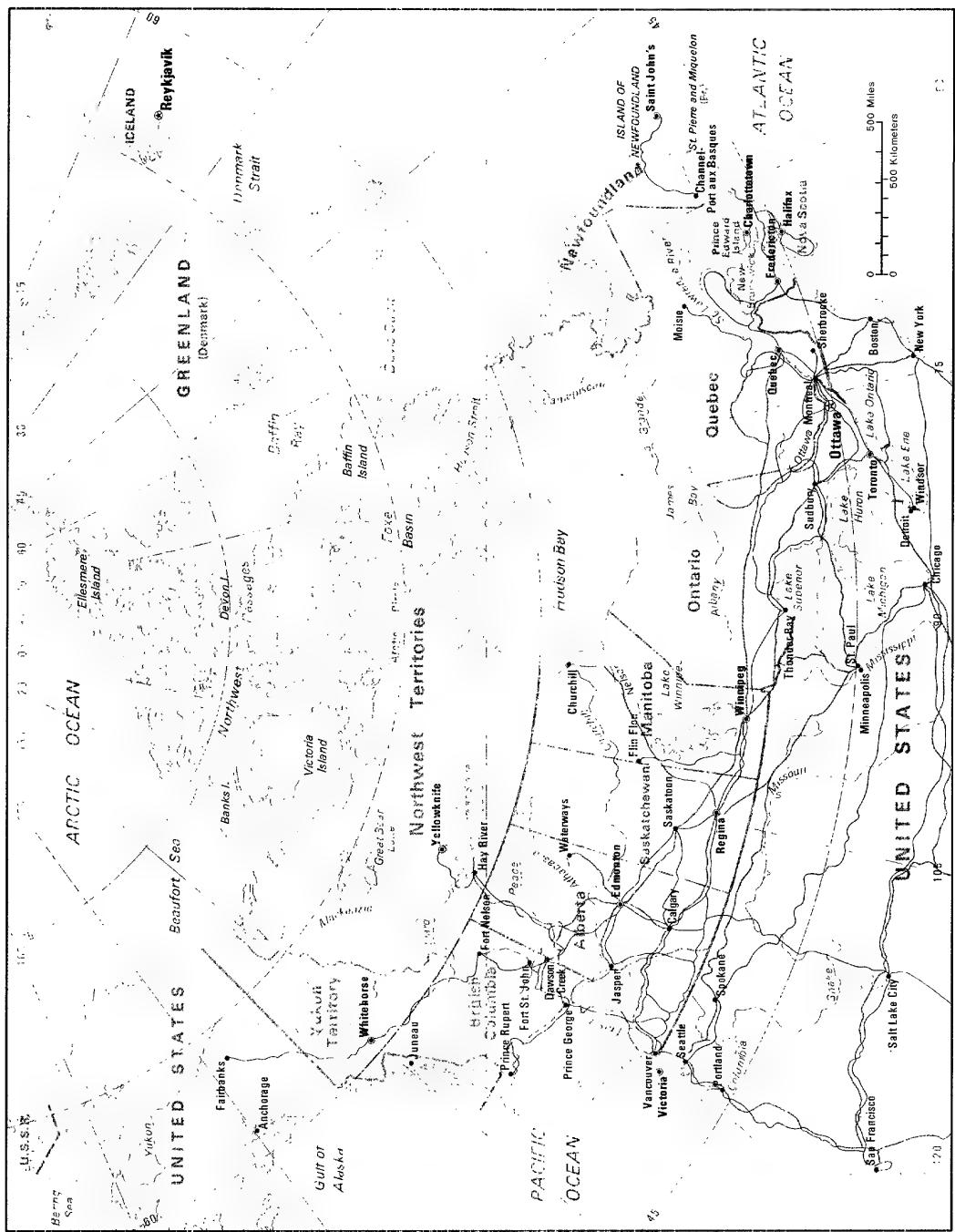
Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Scale 1:28,000,000



Federative Republic of Brazil

Area: 3,290,000 square miles
8,521,000 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n.m.
Population: 108,720,000
Largest city: São Paulo (5,921,796)
Gross National Product: \$77 billion (1974)
\$810 per capita

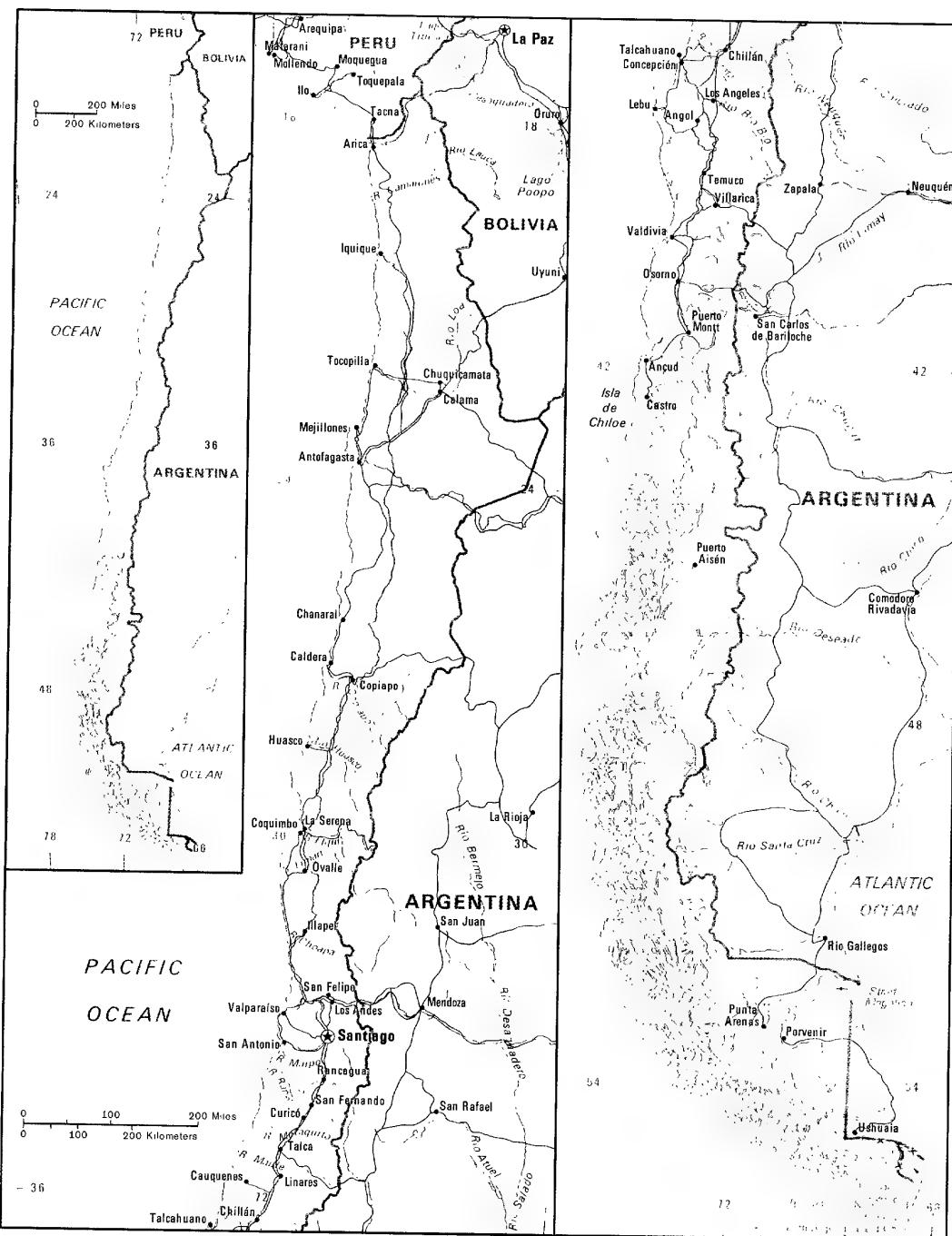




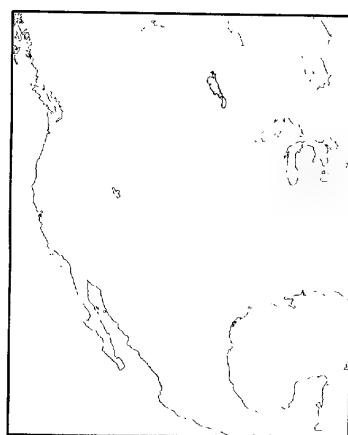
Dominion of Canada

Area: 3,850,000 square miles
 9,971,500 square kilometers
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.
 Population: 22,963,300
 Largest city: Montreal (1,214,352)
 Gross National Product: \$56.6 billion (1974)





Lambert Conformal Projection
 Standard parallels 24°00' and 49°00'
 Scale 1:10,500,000; inset 1:30,000,000



Republic of Chile

Area: 286,000 square miles
 740,740 square kilometers
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
 Population: 10,675,000
 Largest city: Santiago (510,246)
 Gross Domestic Product: \$8.11 billion (1974)
 \$840 per capita



Colombia

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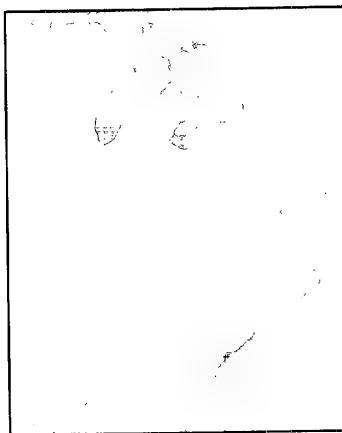


Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 9°15' and 0°45'
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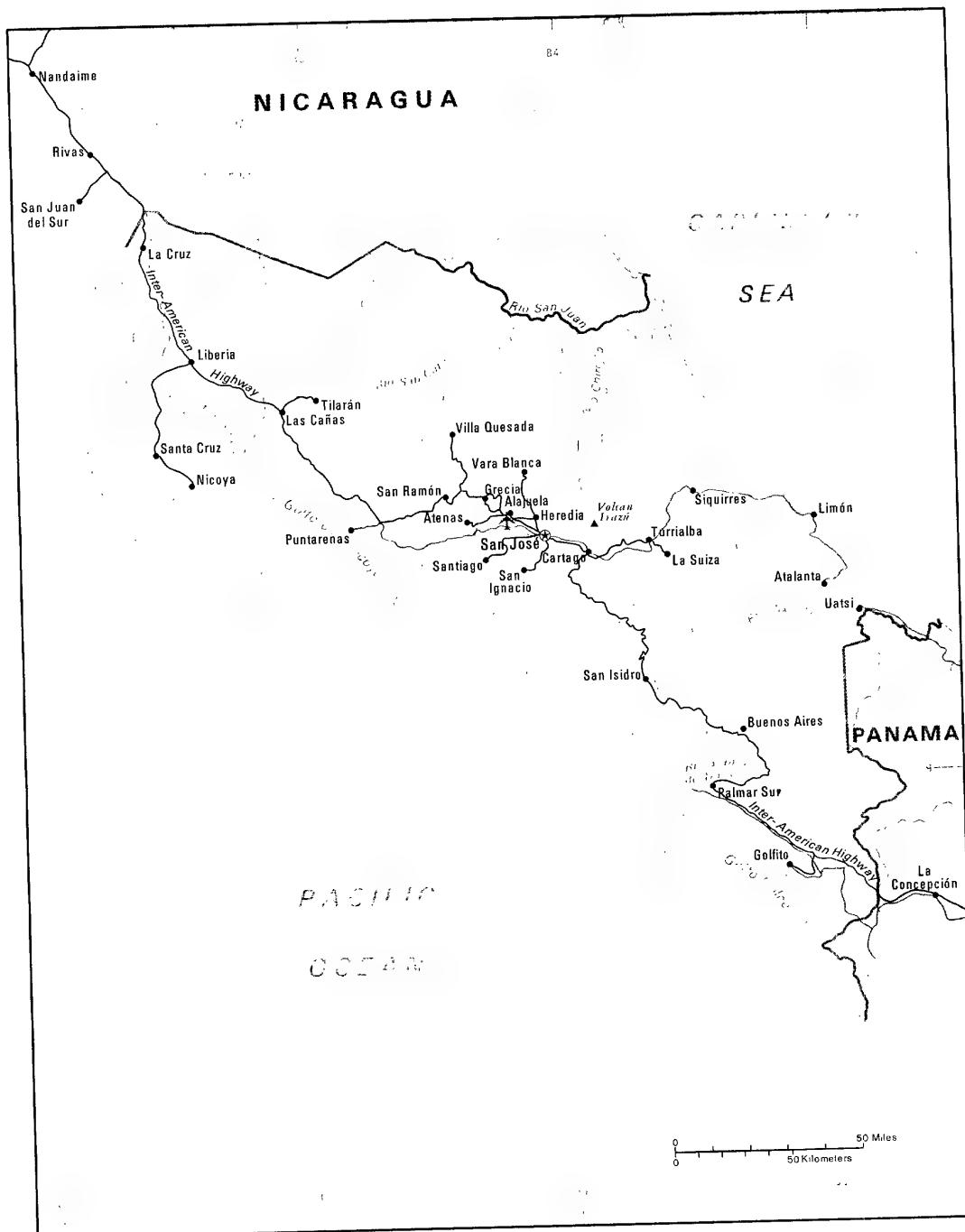


Republic of Colombia

Area: 440,000 square miles
1,139,600 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.
Population: 22,549,000
Largest city: Bogotá (2,148,400)
Gross National Product: \$10.52 billion (1974)
\$420 per capita



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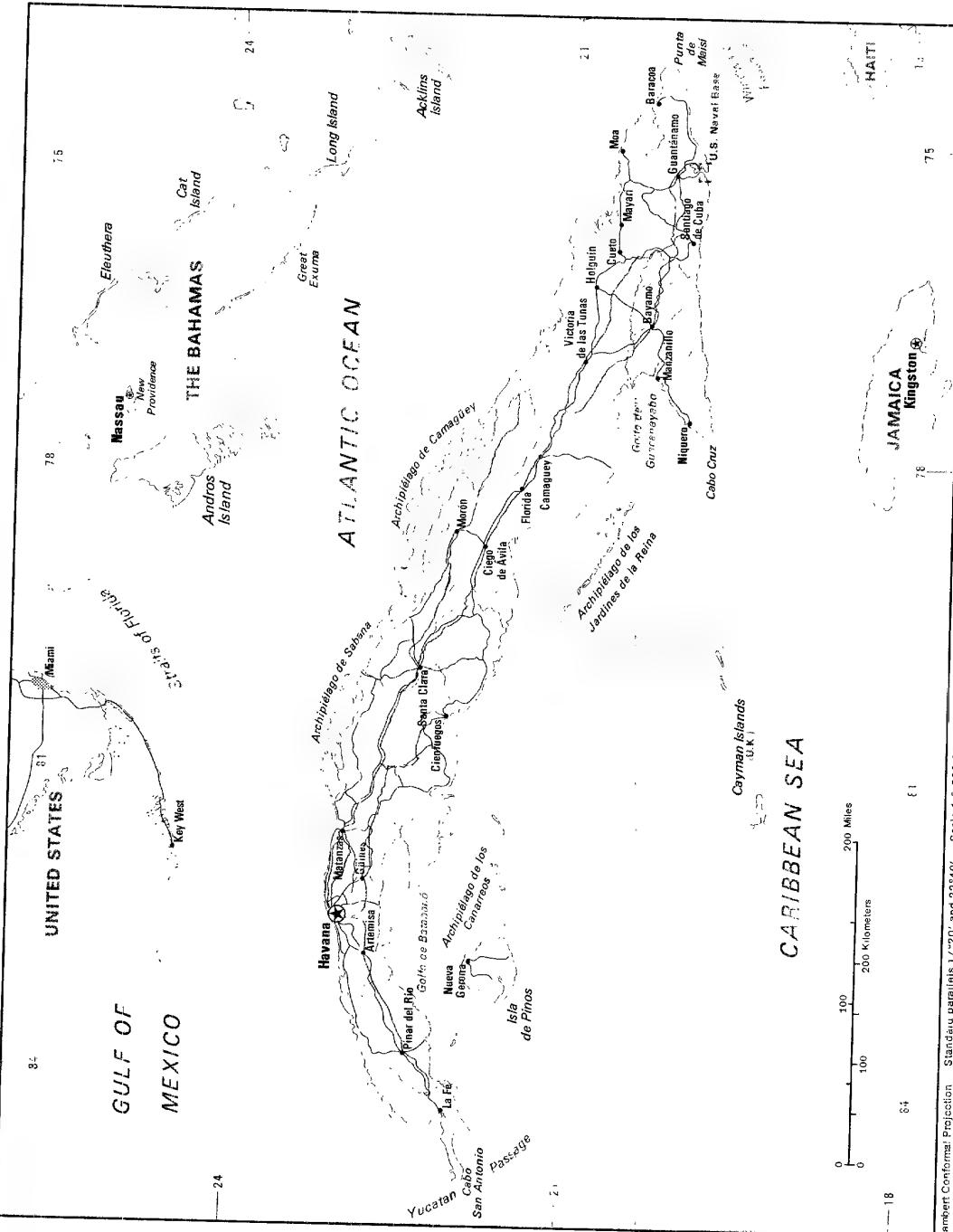


Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels $9^{\circ}20'$ and $14^{\circ}40'$
Scale 1:2,400,000

Republic of Costa Rica

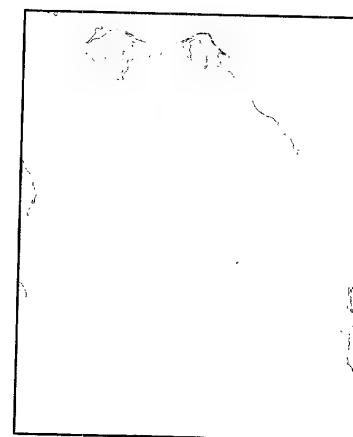
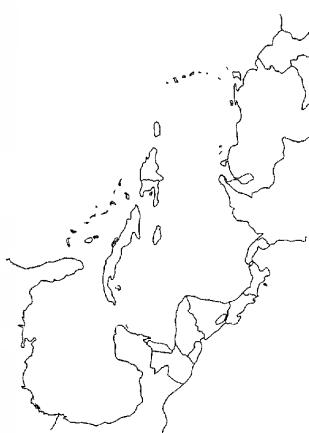
Area: 19,700 square miles
51,023 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.
Population: 1,997,000
Largest city: San José (216,000)
Gross National Product: \$1.5 billion (1974)
\$770 per capita



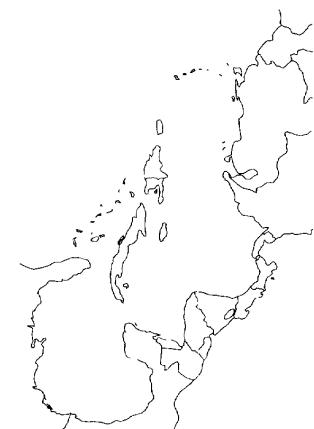
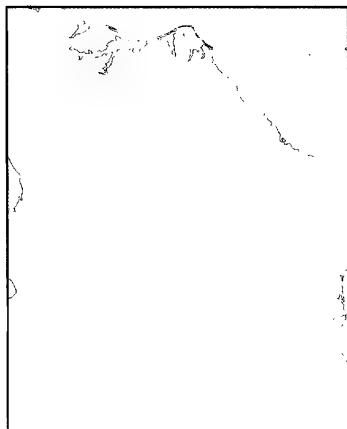
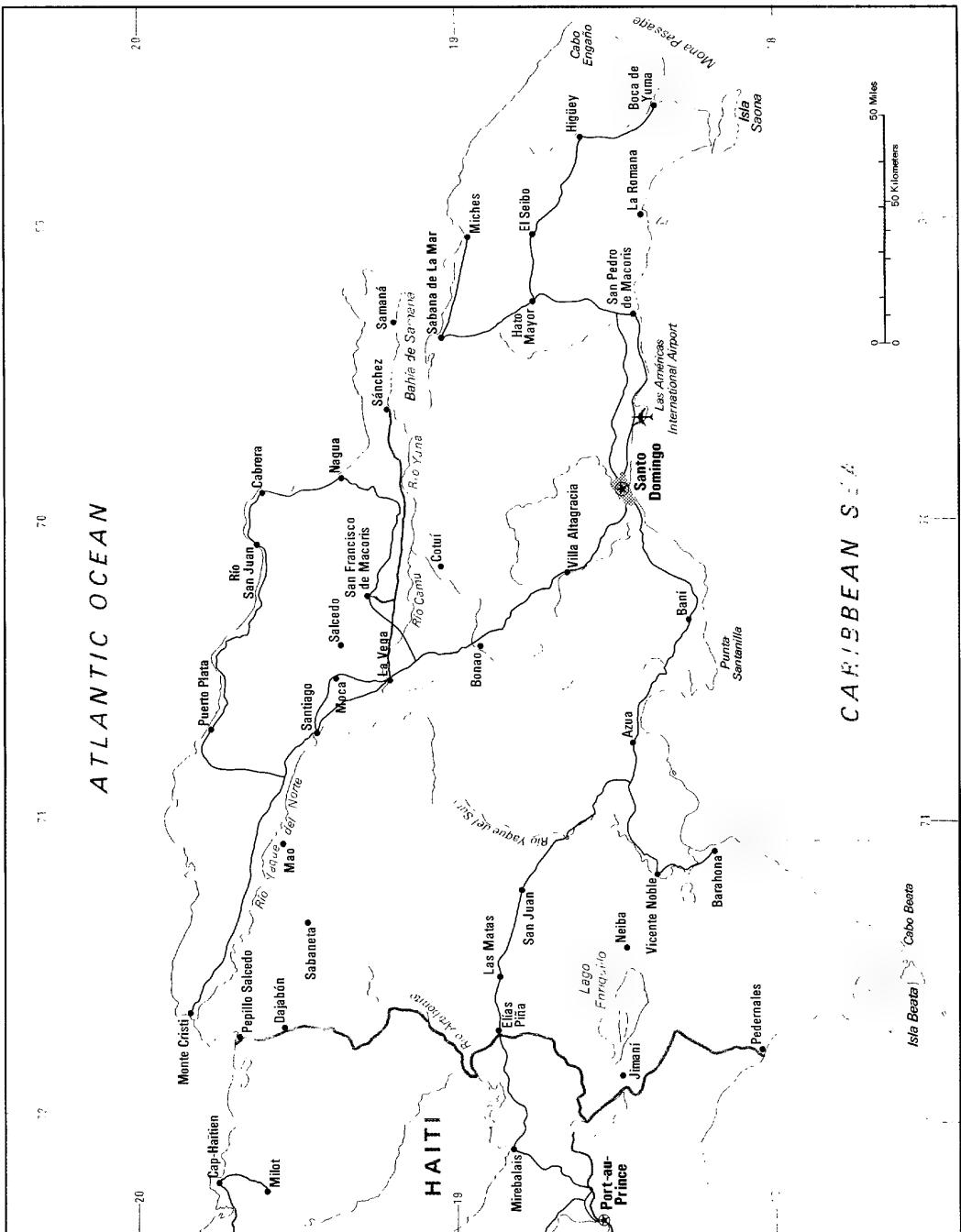


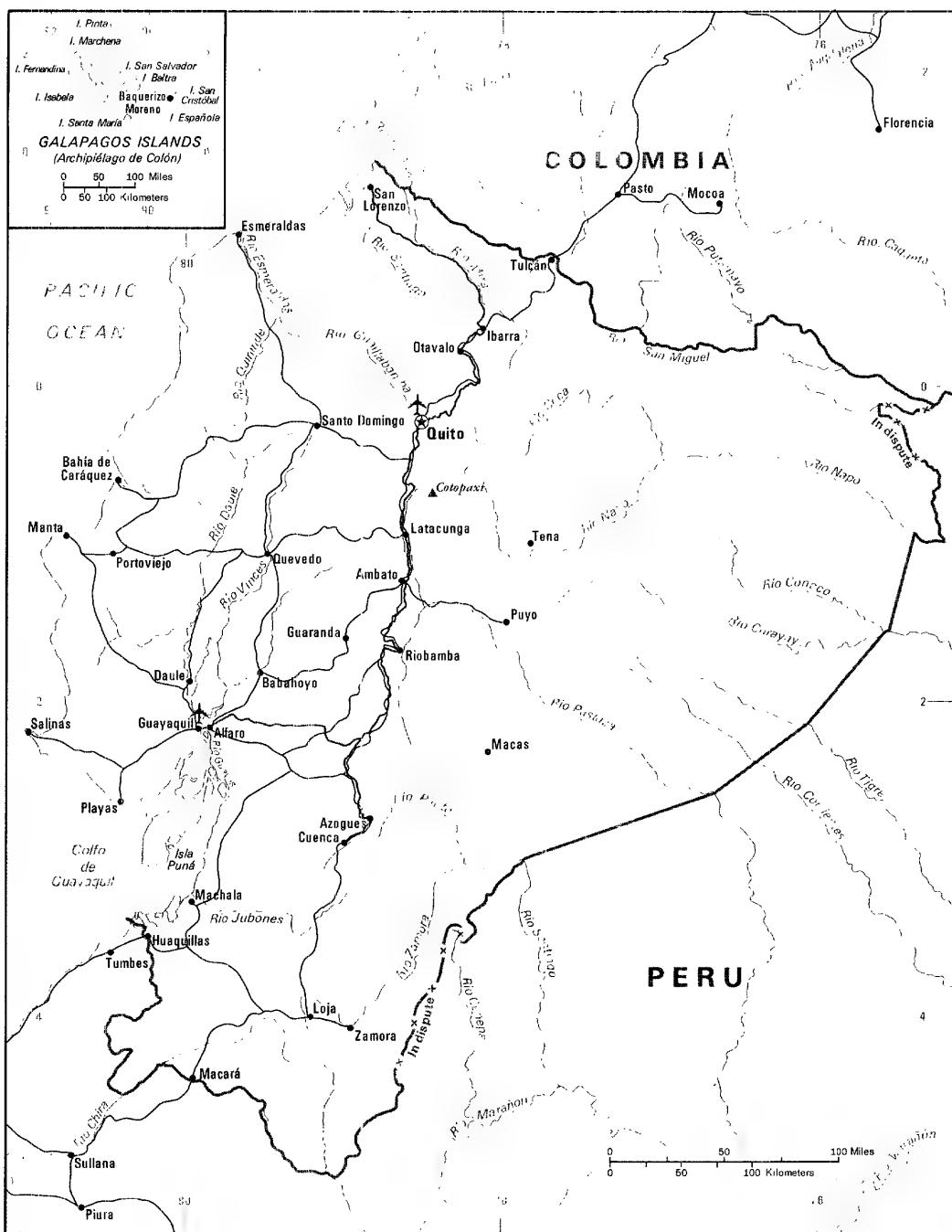
Republic of Cuba

Area: 44,200 square miles
 114,475 square kilometers
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
 Population: 9,337,000
 Largest city: Havana (1,755,000)
 Gross Domestic Product: \$6.1 billion (1974)
 \$670 per capita



Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 17°20' and 22°40' Scale 1:600,000

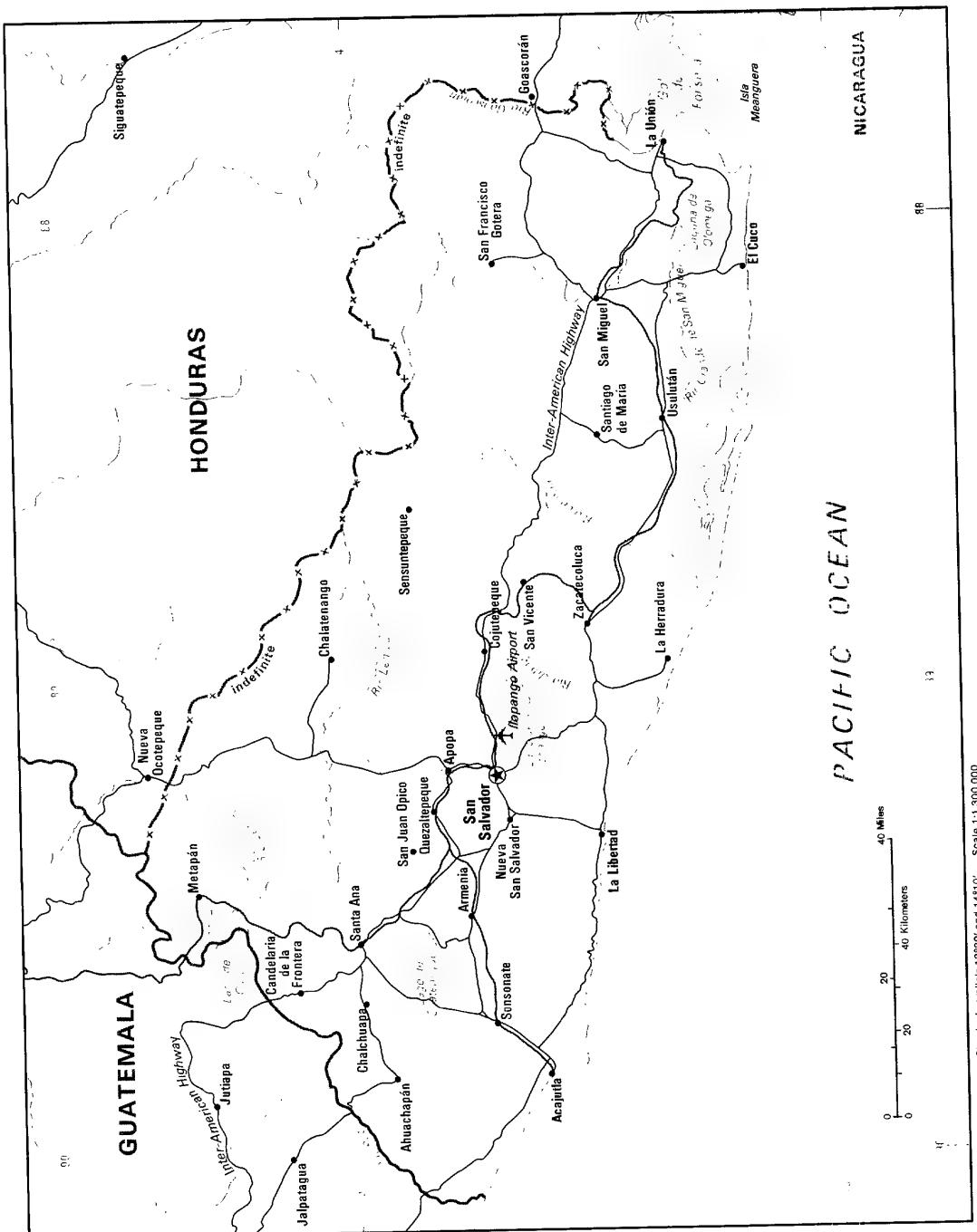




Mercator Projection
Scale 1:4,000,000

Republic of Ecuador

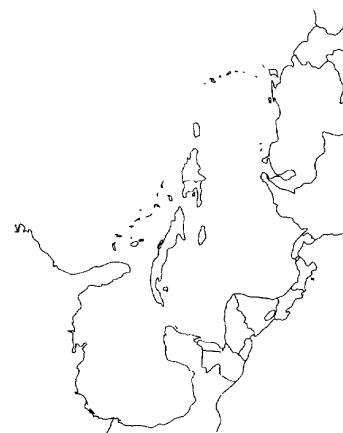
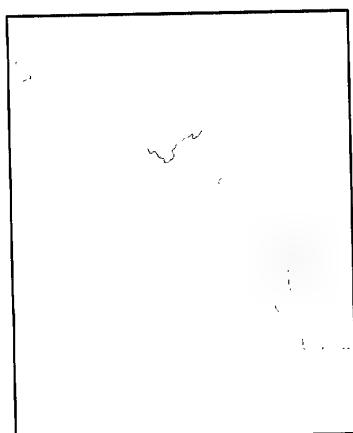
Area: 106,000 square miles
274,540 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n.m.
Population: 6,804,000
Largest city: Guayaquil (794,300)
Gross National Product: \$3.1 billion (1974)
\$450 per capita

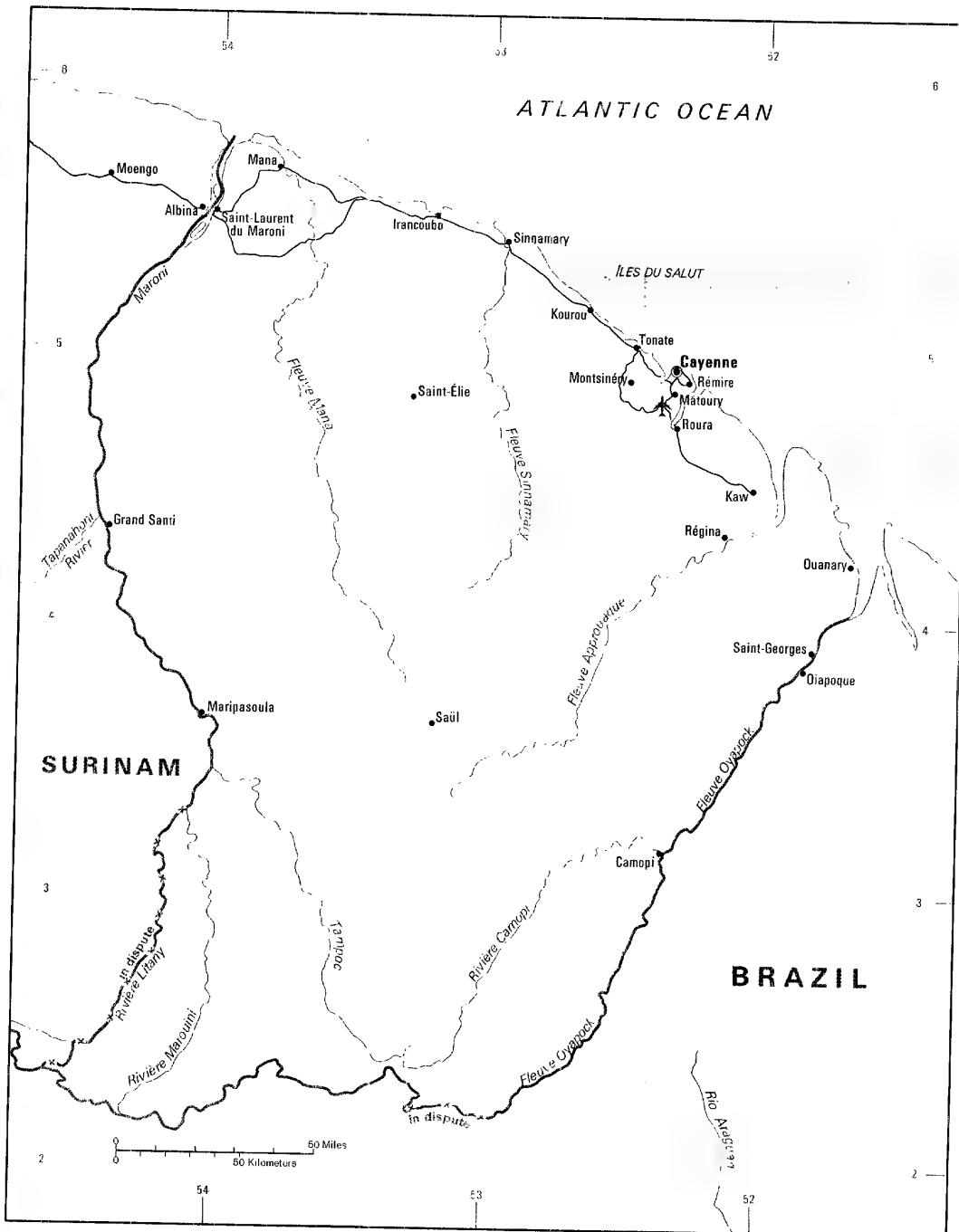


Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 13°20' and 14°10' Scale 1:1,300,000

Republic of El Salvador

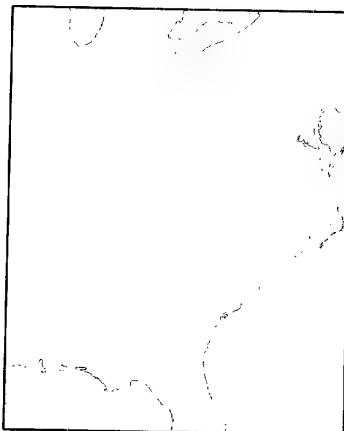
Area: 8,260 square miles
 21,393 square kilometers
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n.m.
 Population 4,161,000
 Largest city: San Salvador (337,171)
 Gross National Product: \$1.6 billion (1974)
 \$410 per capita

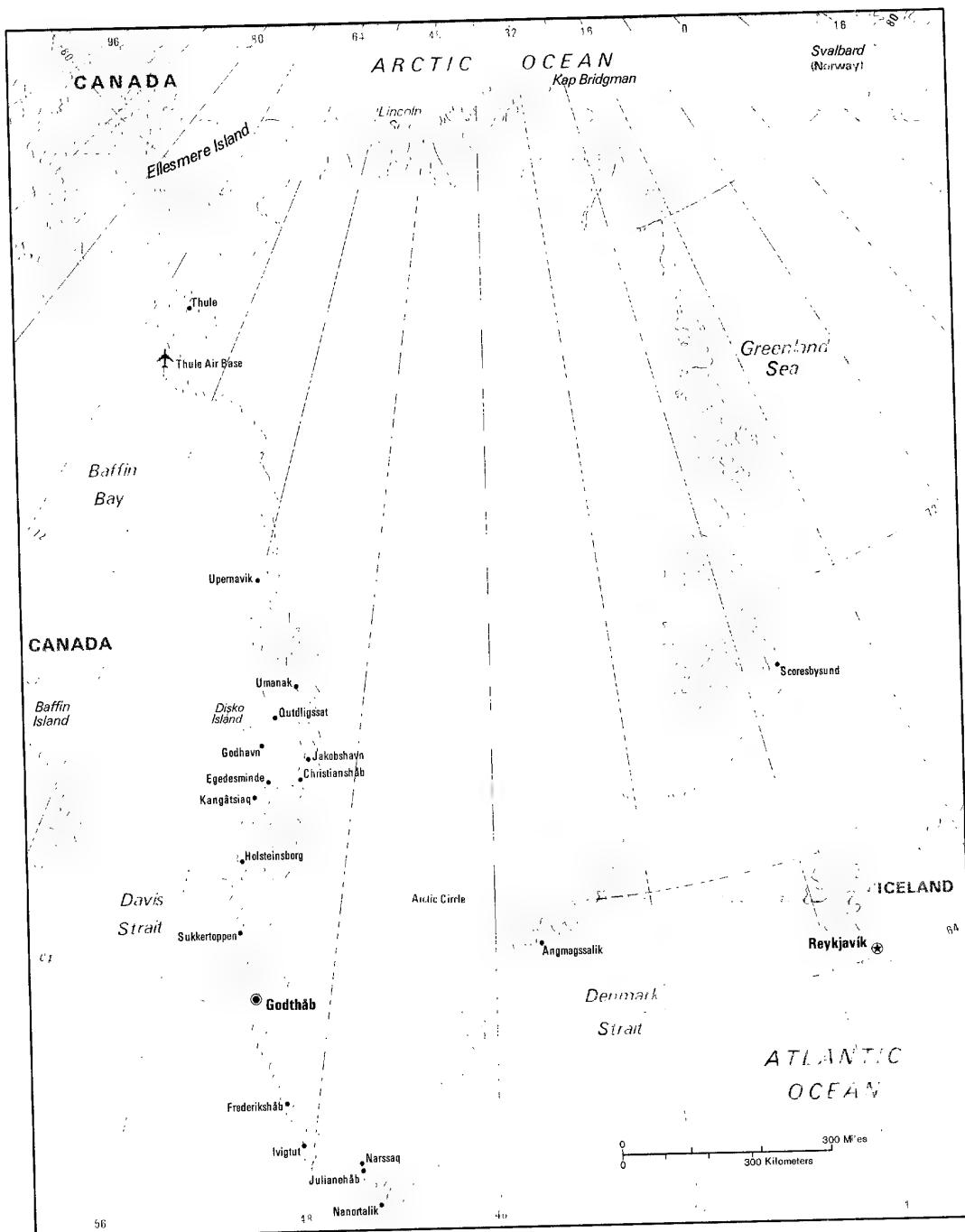




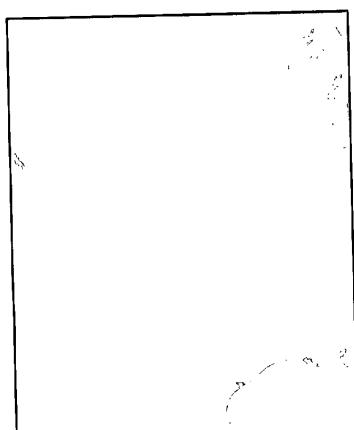
Overseas Department of French Guiana

Sovereignty French overseas department
Area: 35,100 square miles
 90,909 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.
Population: 35,000
Largest city: Cayenne (24,518)
Gross National Product: \$40 million (1970)
\$800 per capita



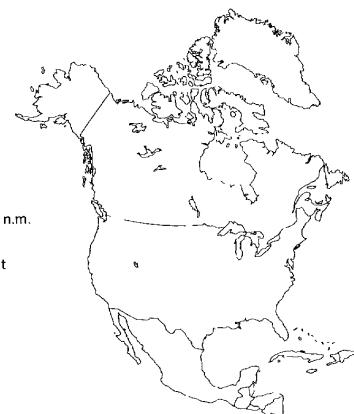


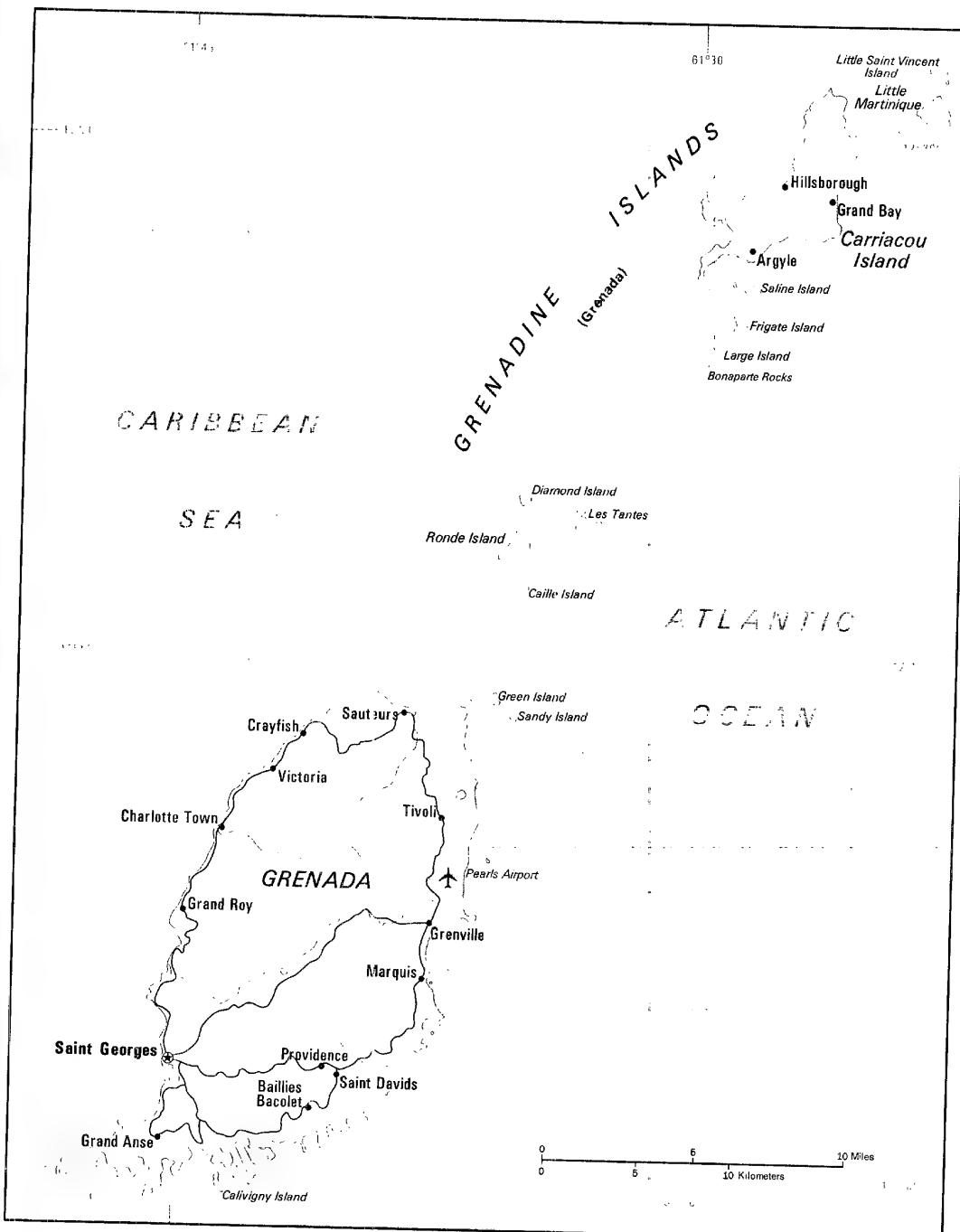
Scale 1:13,000,000



Greenland

Sovereignty: Part of the Danish realm
 Area: 840,000 square miles
 2,175,600 square kilometers
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
 Population: 51,000
 Largest city: Godthab (6,790)
 Gross Domestic Product: Included in that of Denmark

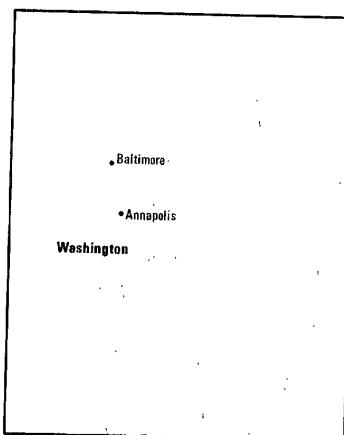




Transverse Mercator Projection
Scale 1:300,000

Grenada

Area: 133 square miles
344 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
Population: 98,000
Largest city: Saint Georges (8,099)
Gross Domestic Product: \$24 million (1974)
\$250 per capita

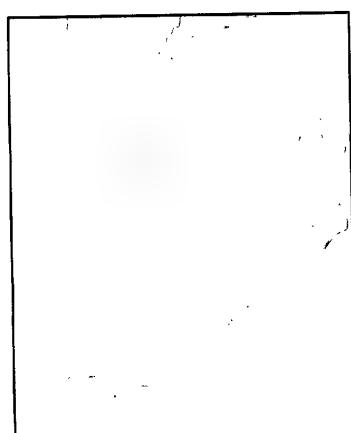


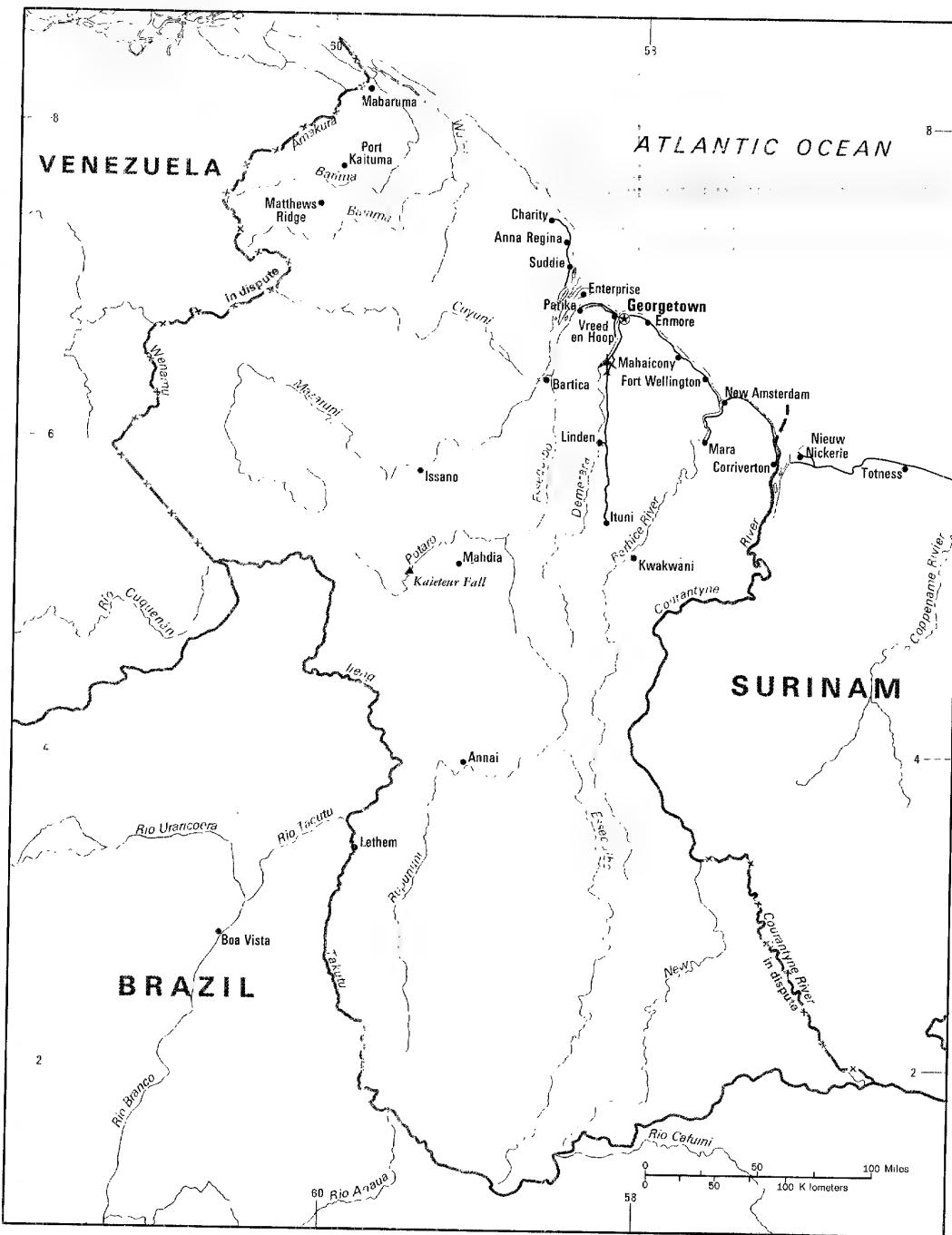


Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 9°20' and 14°40'
Scale 1:2,900,000

Republic of Guatemala

Area: 42,040 square miles
108,884 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.
Population: 5,934,000
Largest city: Guatemala (731,000)
Gross Domestic Product: \$2.66 billion (1974)
\$410 per capita



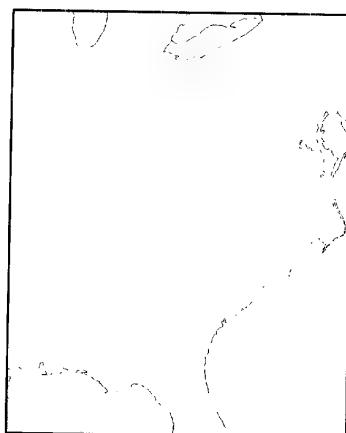


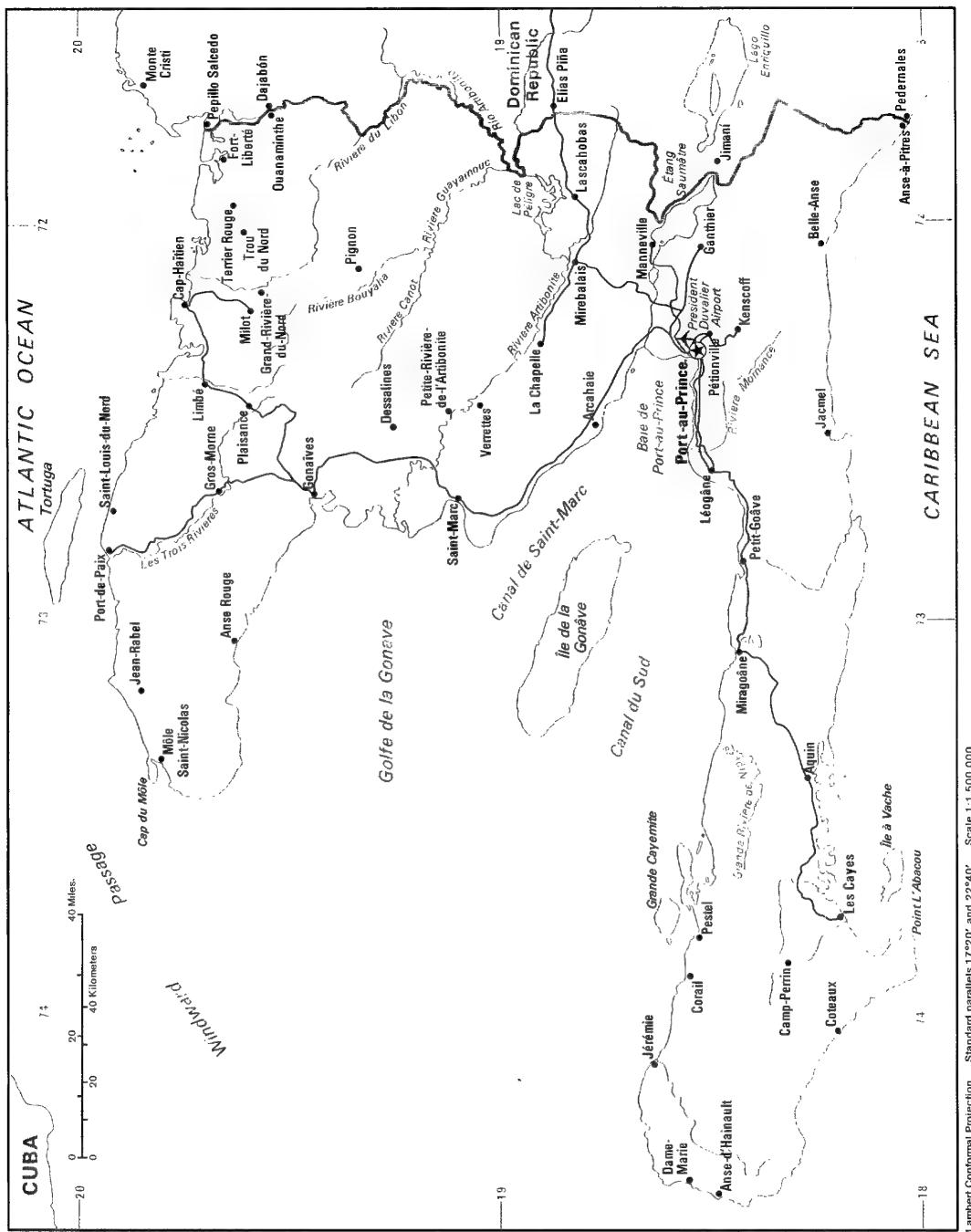
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:4,000,000



Cooperative Republic of Guyana

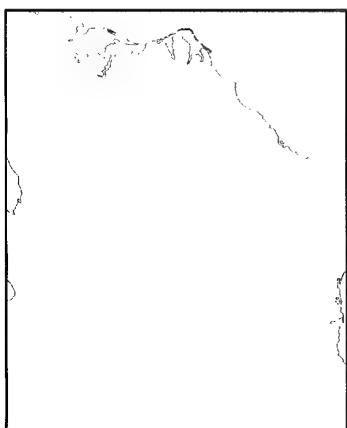
Area: 83,000 square miles
214,970 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
Population: 800,000
Largest city: Georgetown (66,070)
Gross National Product: \$415.2 million (1974)
\$520 per capita

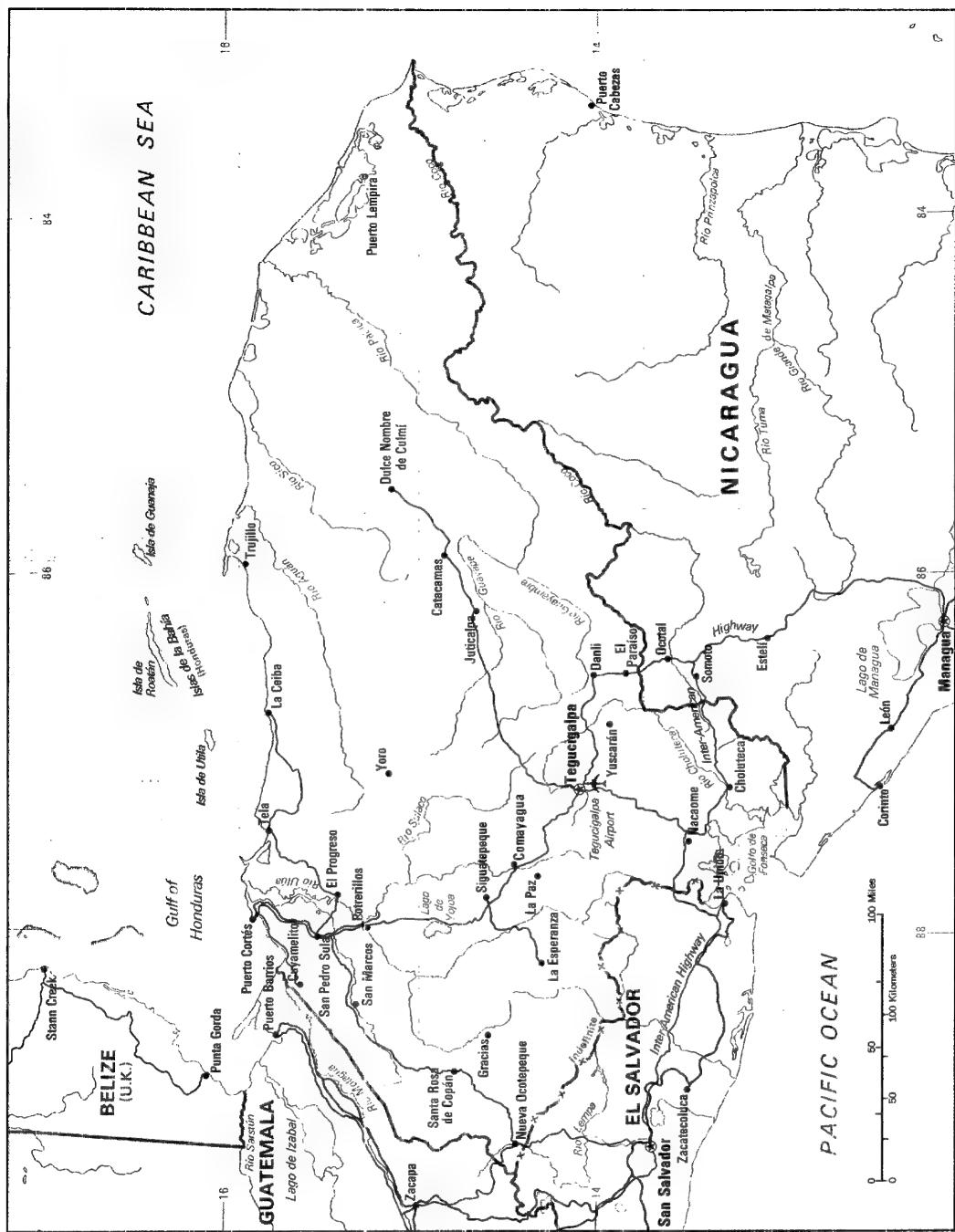




Republic of Haiti

Area: 10,700 square miles
27,713 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.
Population: 4,615,000
Largest city: Port-au-Prince (458,675)
Gross Domestic Product: \$8.16 million (1974)
\$160 per capita



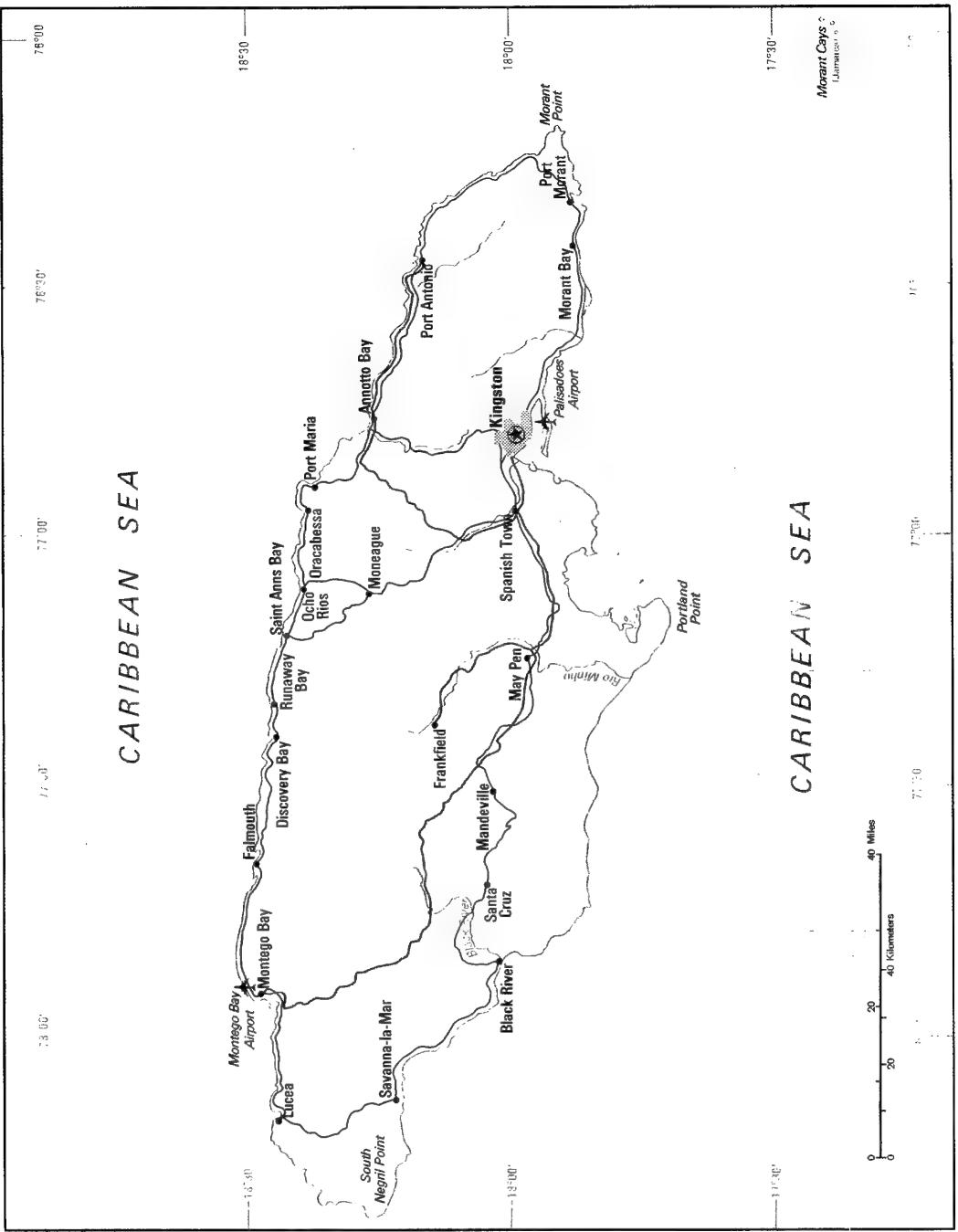


Republic of Honduras

Area: 43,300 square miles
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.
 Population: 2,756,000
 Largest city: Tegucigalpa (232,900)
 Gross National Product: \$550 million (1974)
 \$300 per capita



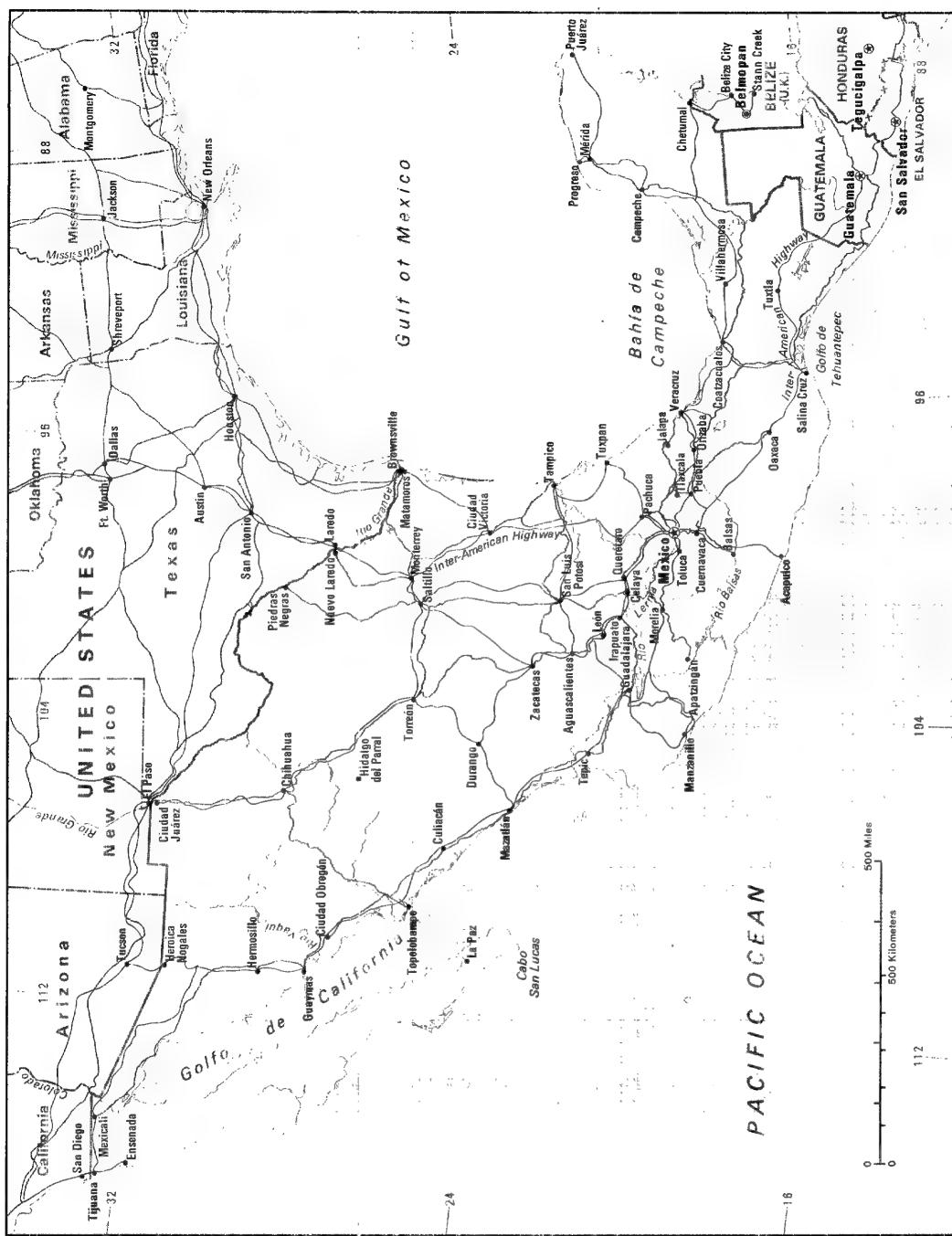
CARIBBEAN SEA



Jamaica

Area: 4,410 square miles
11,422 square kilometers
limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.
Population: 2,073,000
Largest city: Kingston (550,100)
Gross Domestic Product: \$2.38 billion (1974)
\$1.50 billion (1971)
\$1,000 billion (1970)

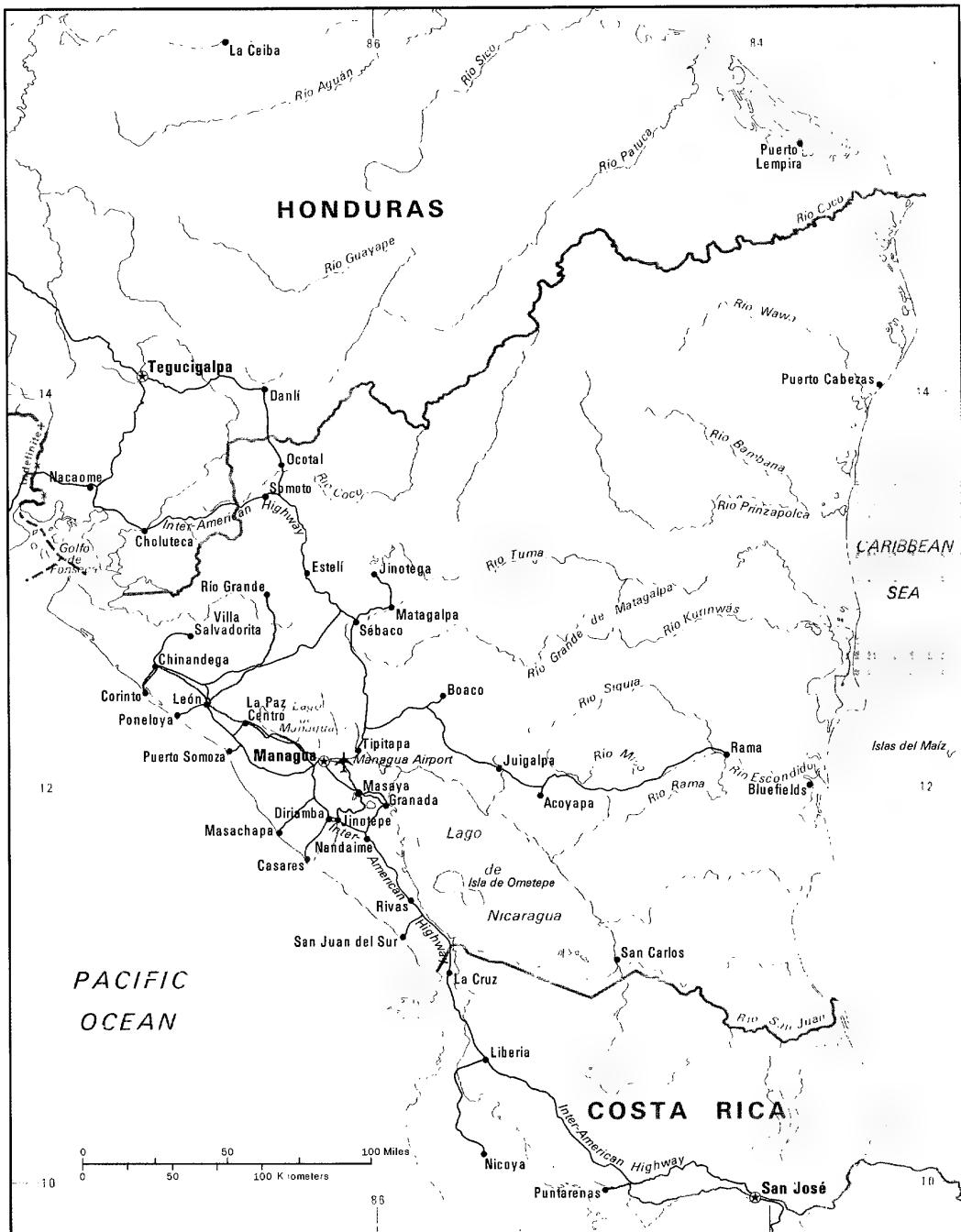




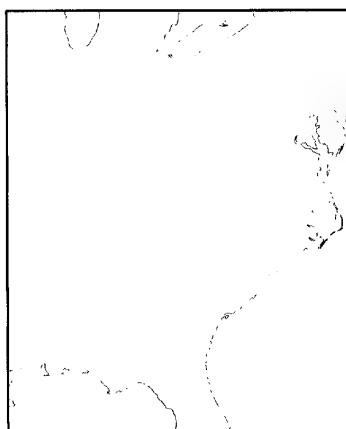
United Mexican States

Area: 764,000 square miles
 1,978,000 square kilometers
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.
 Population: 61,009,000
 Largest city: Mexico City (2,802,869)
 Gross Domestic Product: \$64.8 billion (1974)
 \$1,120 per capita





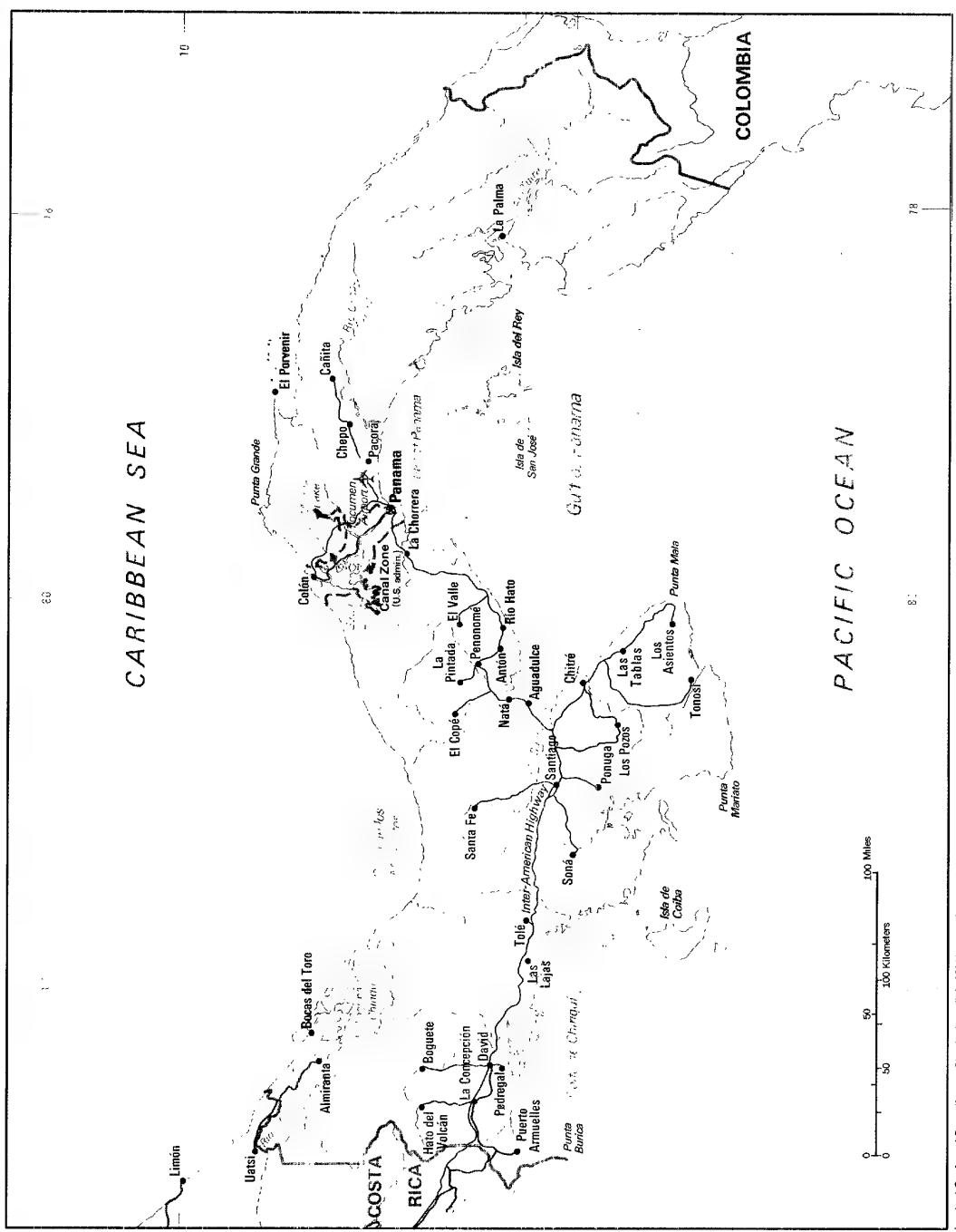
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 9°20' and 14°10'
Scale 1:3,200,000



Republic of Nicaragua

Area: 57,100 square miles
147,889 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
Population: 2,188,000
Largest city: Managua (398,514)
Gross Domestic Product: \$1.23 billion (1974)
\$580 per capita



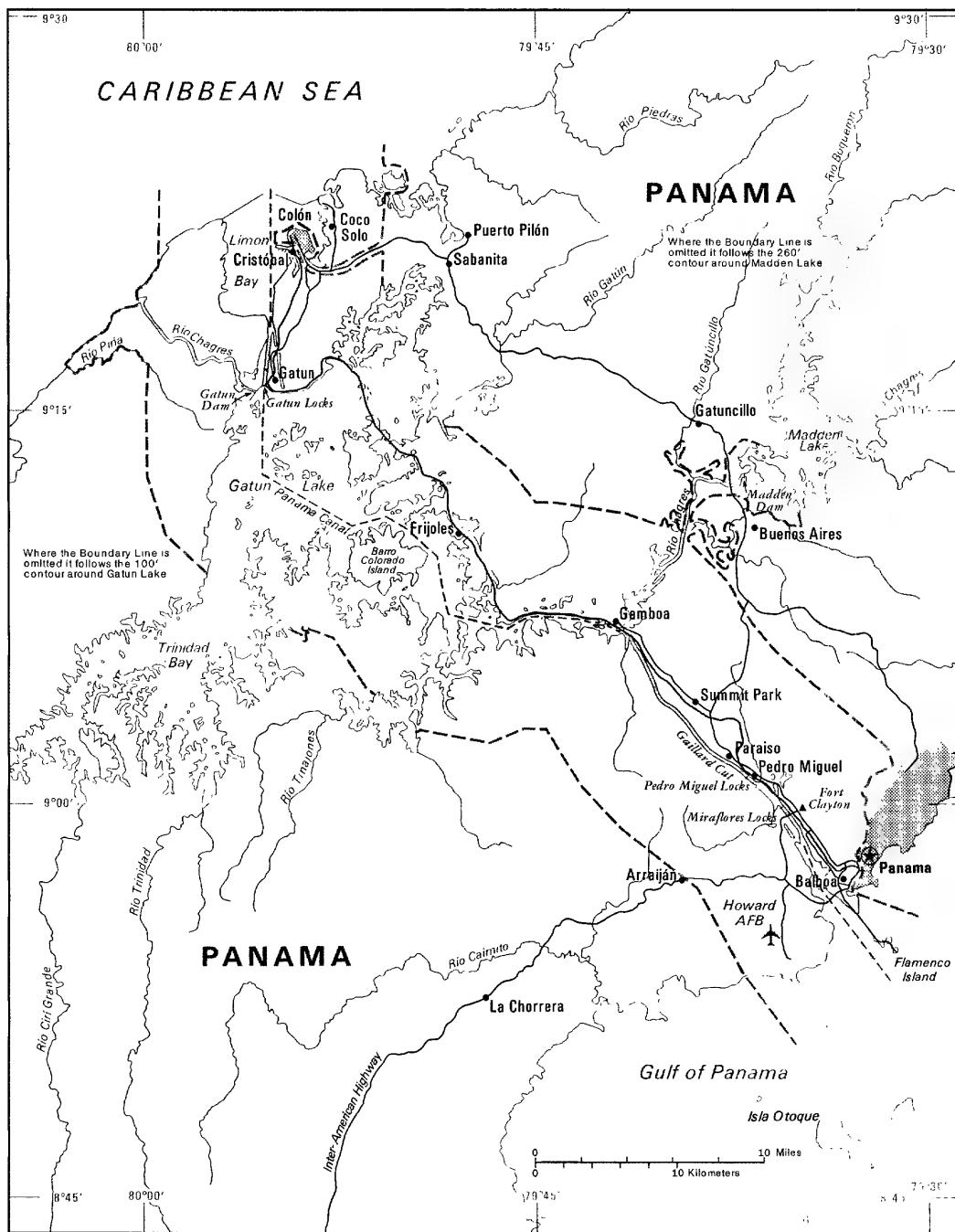


Republic of Panama

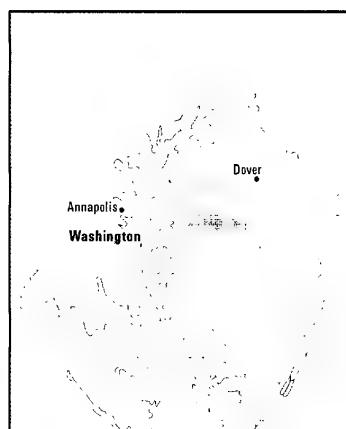
Area: 29,208 square miles
75,649 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n.m.
Population: 1,693,000
Largest city: Panama (348,704)
Gross Domestic Product: \$14.6 billion (1973)



Panama Canal Zone



Transverse Mercator Projection
Scale 1:400,000



Panama Canal Zone

Sovereignty: Territory under United States jurisdiction and control
Area: 553 square miles
1,432 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
Population: 47,500
Largest city: Balboa
Gross National Product: not available



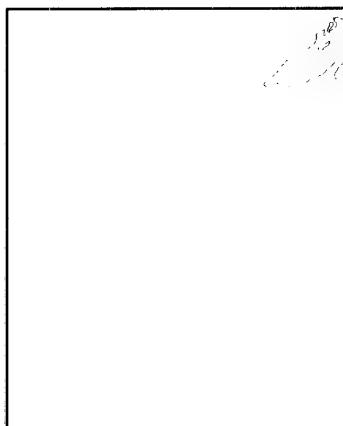
Paraguay



Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels $20^{\circ}45'$ and $26^{\circ}10'$
Scale 1:5,500,000

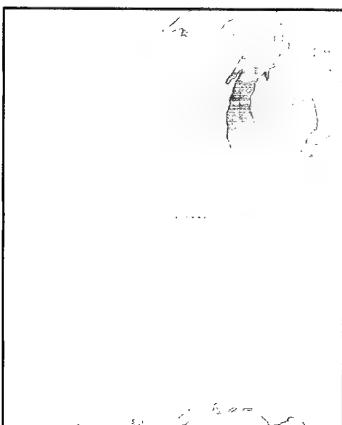


Republic of Paraguay





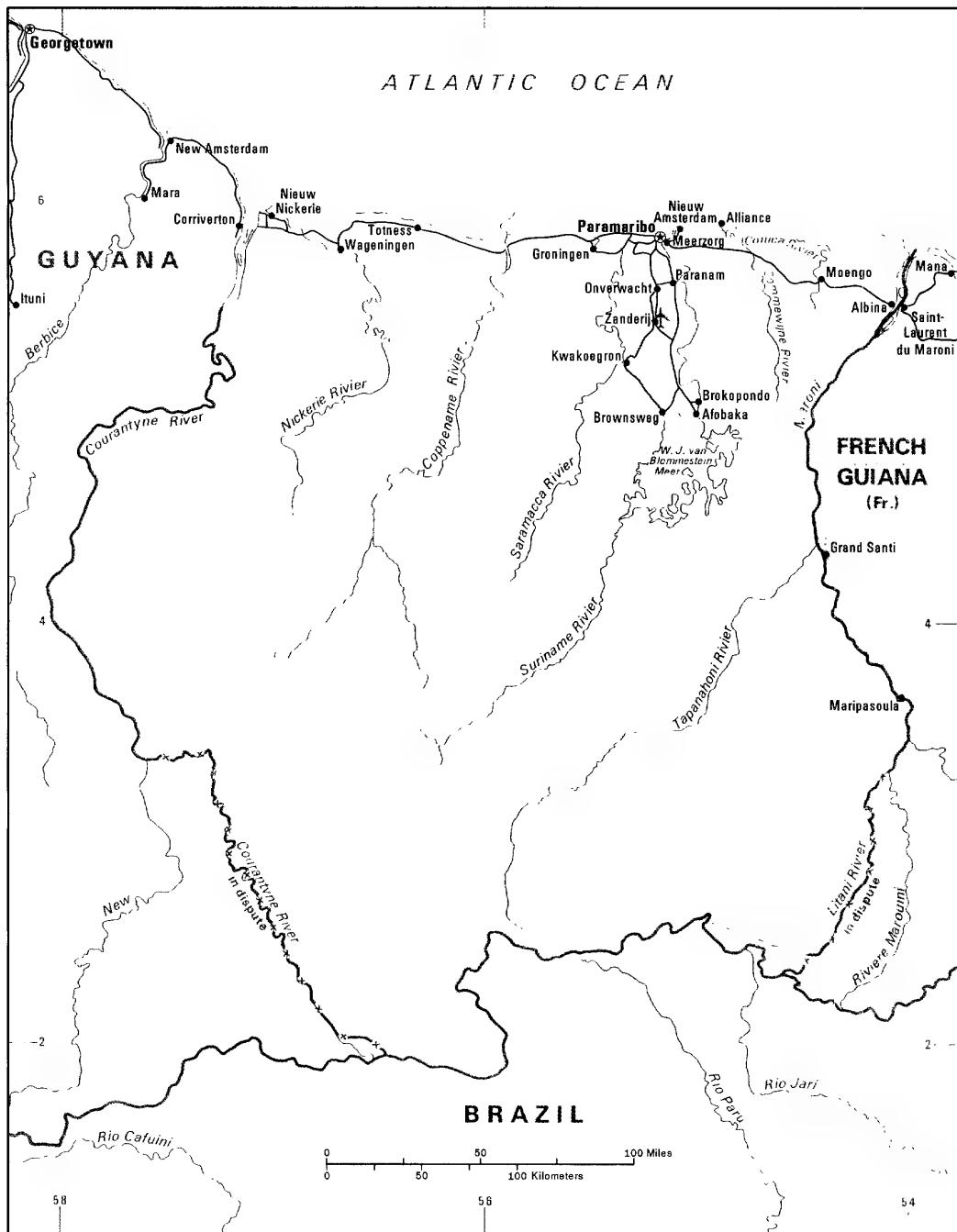
Lambert Conformal Projection
 Standard parallels 3°00' and 15°20'
 Scale 1:10,000,000



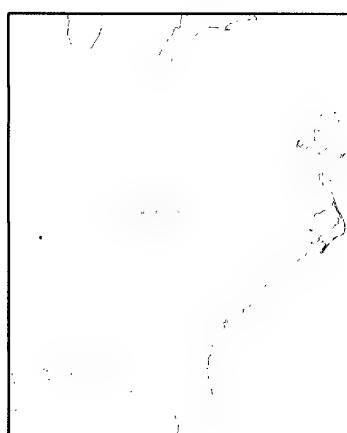
Republic of Peru

Area: 496,000 square miles
 1,284,640 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n.m.
Population: 15,037,000
Largest city: Lima (340,339)
Gross National Product: \$6.56 billion (1974)
\$590 per capita





Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels $2^{\circ}30'$ and $3^{\circ}20'$
Scale 1:3,000,000



Surinam

Area: 55,100 square miles
142,709 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
Population: 421,000
Largest city: Paramaribo (110,867)
Gross National Product: \$395 million (1974)
\$850 per capita



Trinidad and Tobago

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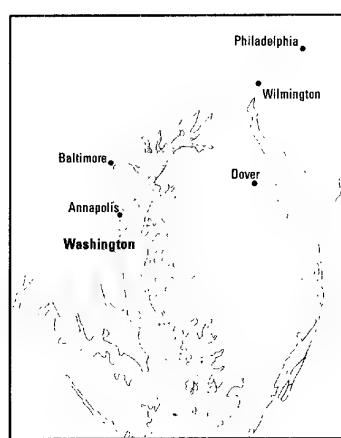


Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 9°20' and 14°40'
Scale 1:1,000,000

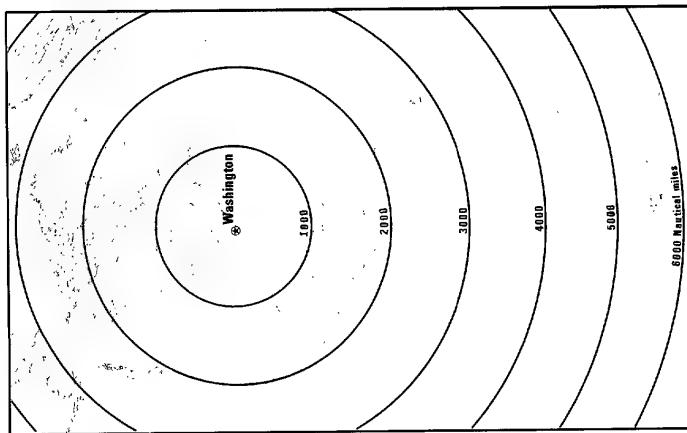
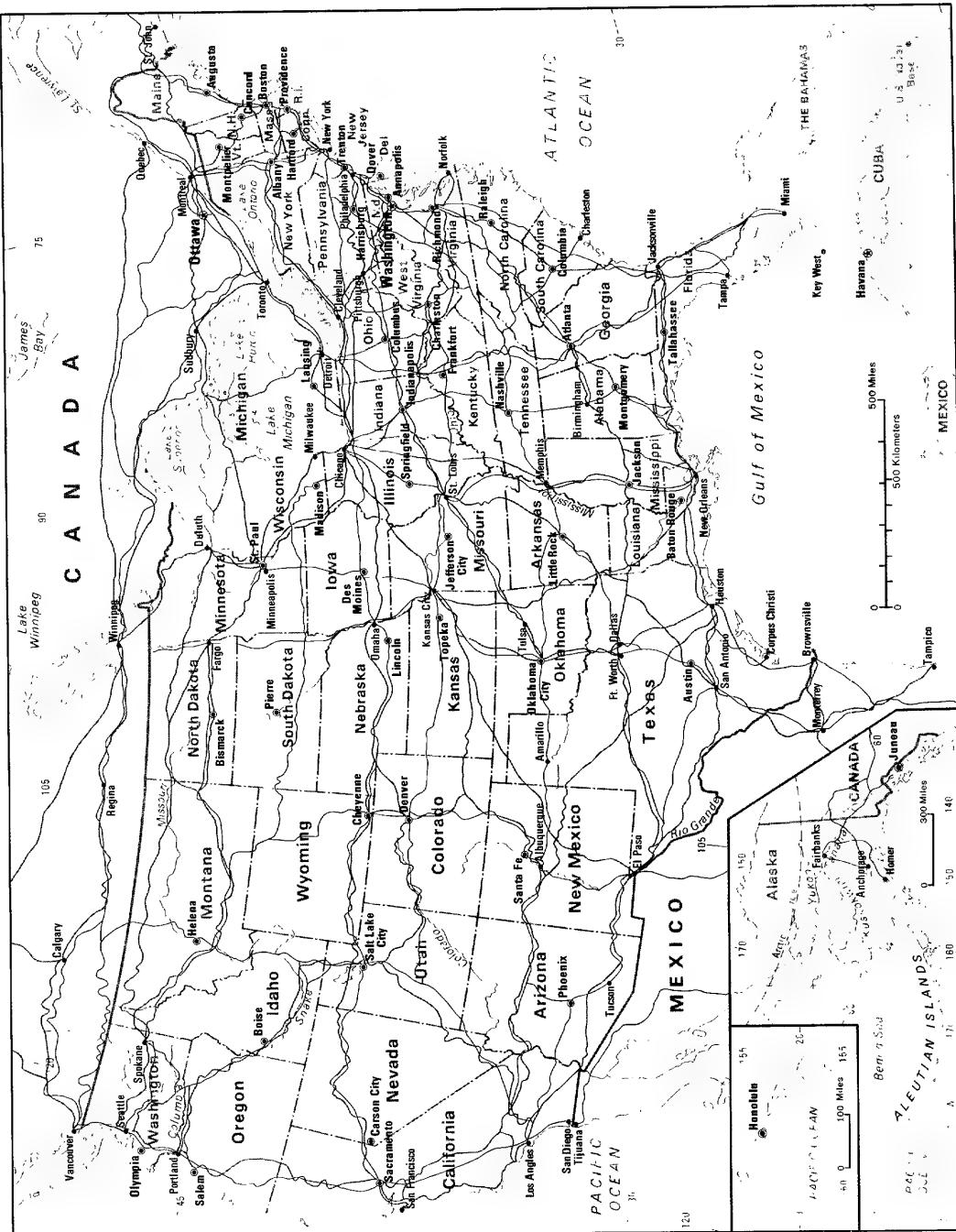


Trinidad and Tobago

Area: 1,980 square miles
5,128 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.
Population: 1,020,000
Largest city: Port-of-Spain (67,867)
Gross Domestic Product: \$1.5 billion (1974)
\$1,500 per capita

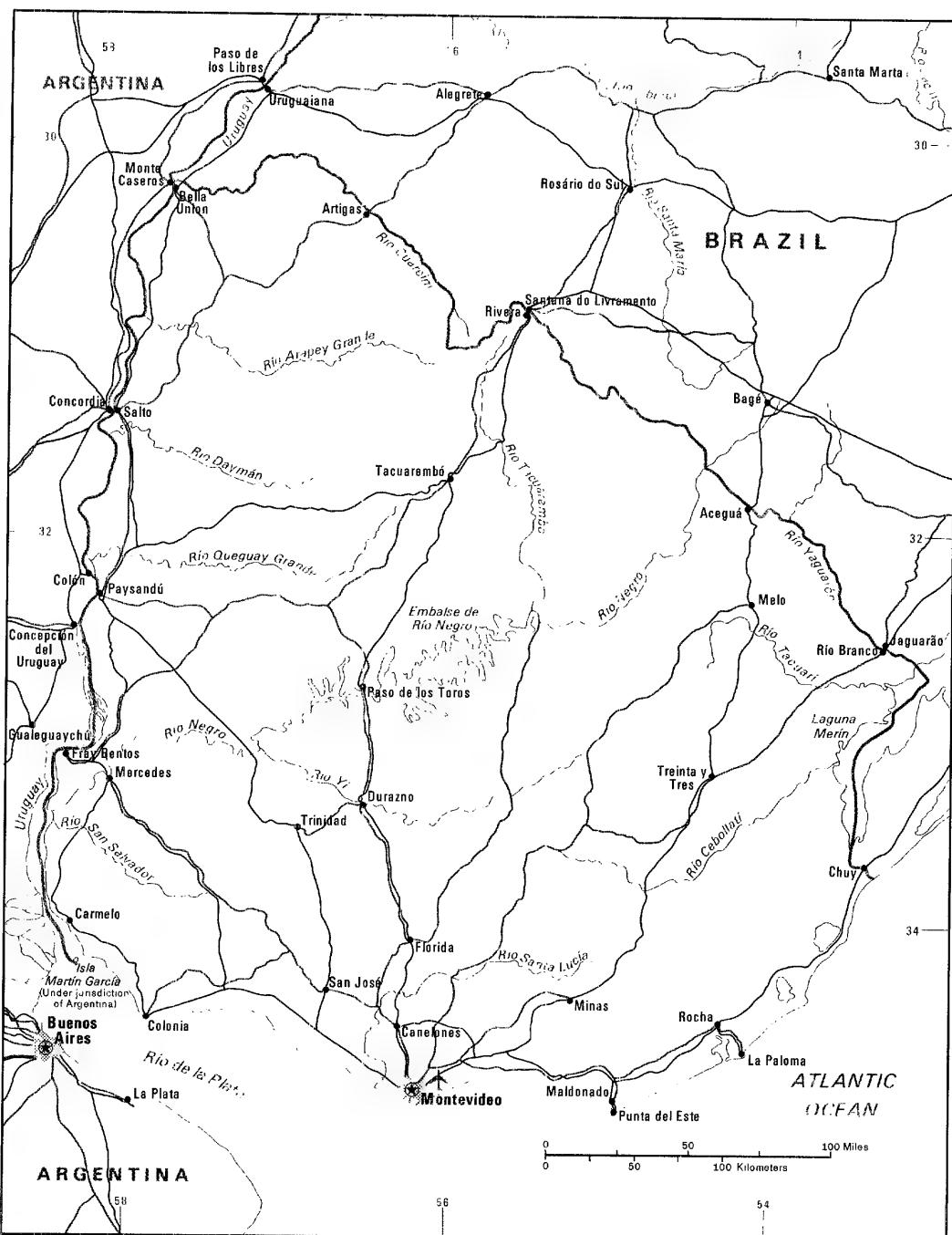


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United States of America

Area: 3,615,211 square miles
 9,363,964 square kilometers
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
 Population: 214,524,000
 Largest city: New York (7,775,000)
 Gross National Product: \$1.4 trillion (1974)
 \$6,600 per capita

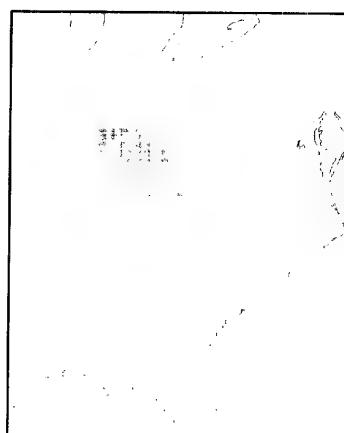


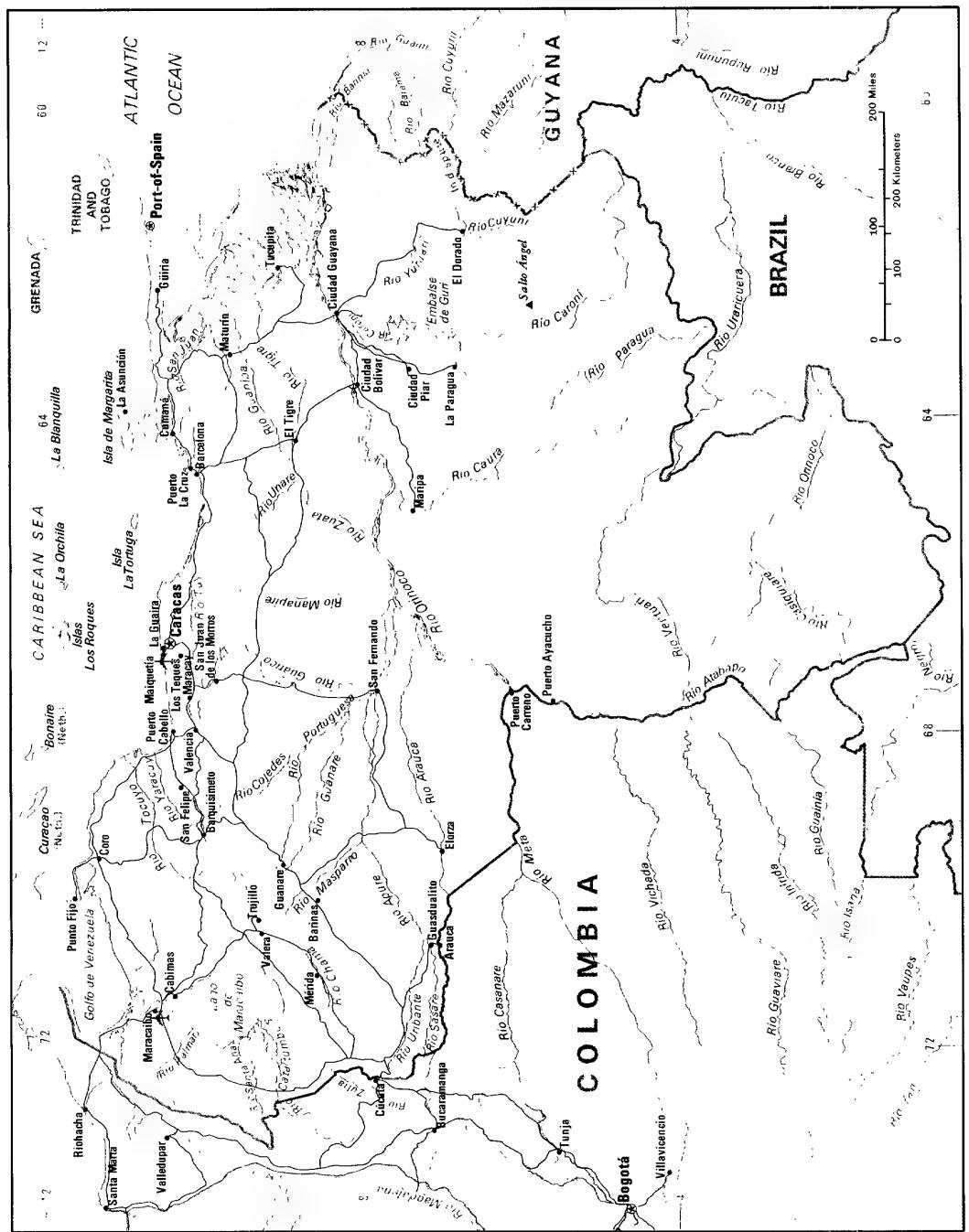
Lambert Conformal Projection
 Standard parallels 31°00' and 34°10'
 Scale 1:3,200,000



Oriental Republic of Uruguay

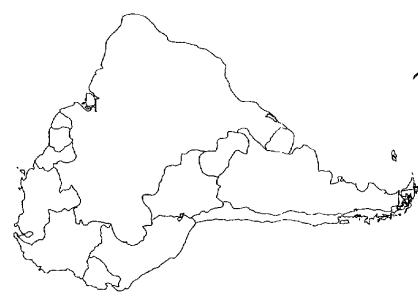
Area: 72,200 square miles
 186,988 square kilometers
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n.m.
 Population: 3,083,000
 Largest city: Montevideo (1,202,757)
 Gross National Product: \$2.55 billion (1974)
 \$840 per capita



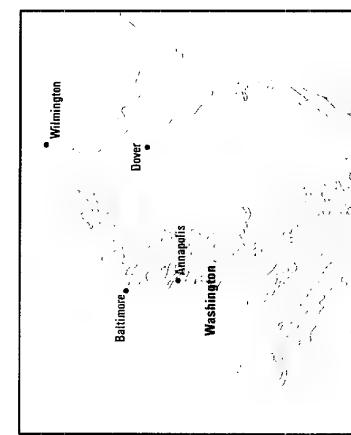
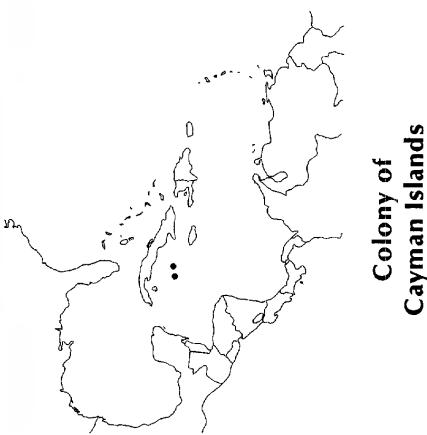
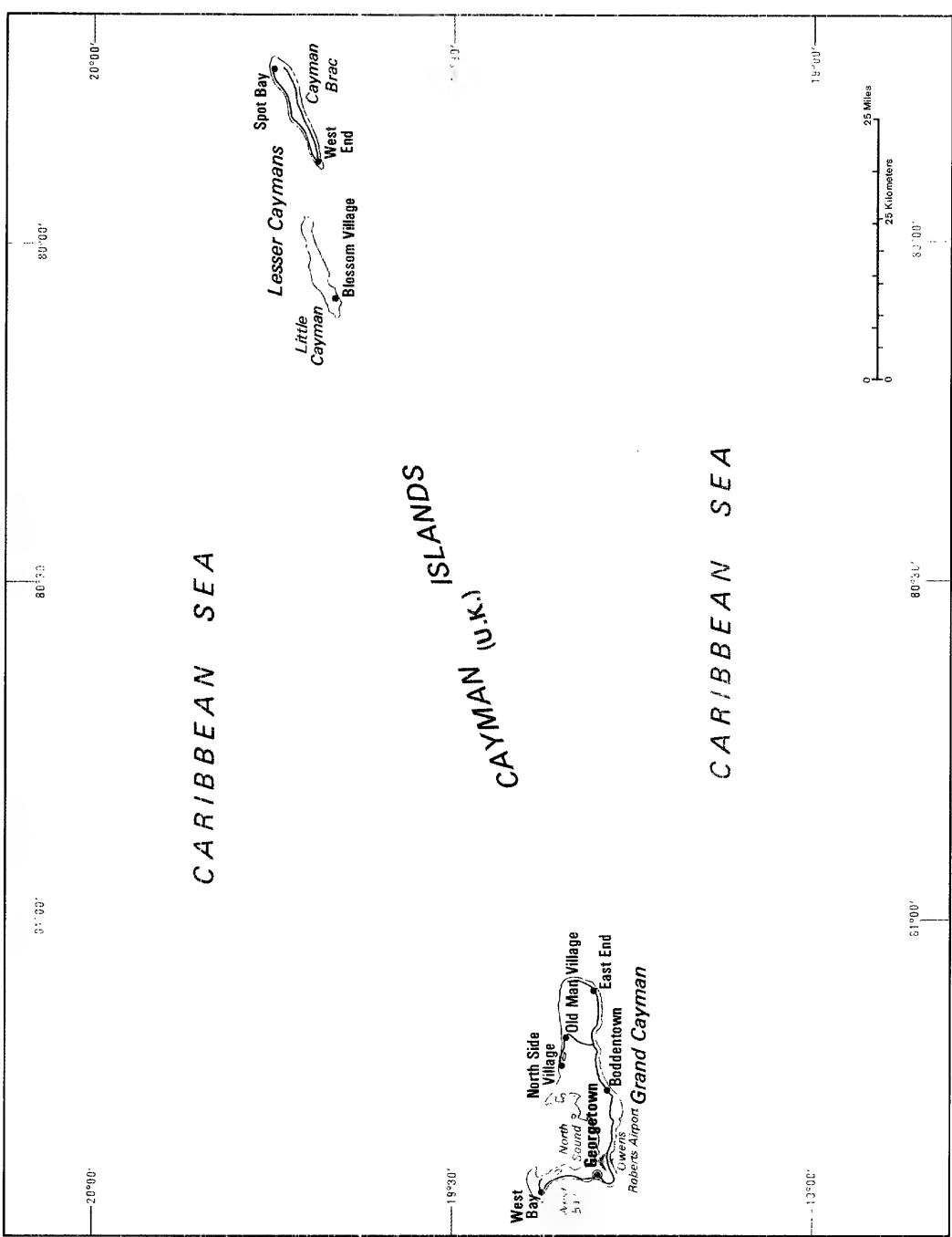


Republic of Venezuela

Area: 352,000 square miles
 91,680 square kilometers
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.
 Population: 12,182,000
 Largest city: Caracas (1,625,000)
 Gross National Product: \$22.5 billion (1974)
 \$1,930 per capita

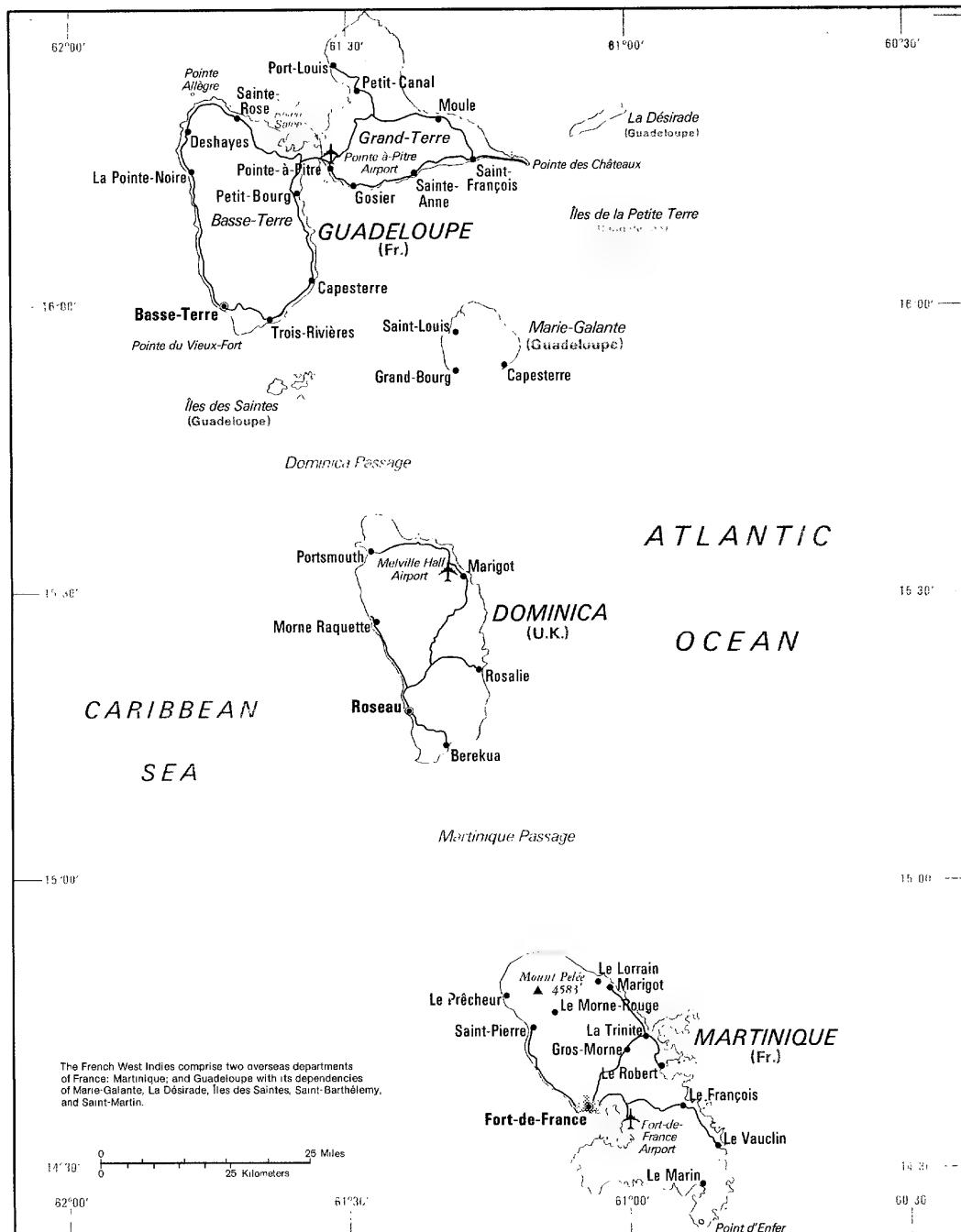


Cayman Islands

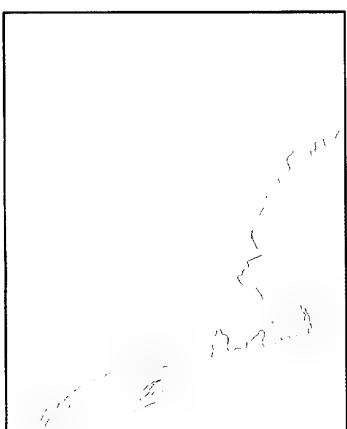


Lambert Conformal Projection Standard Parallels 17°20' and 22°40' Scale 1:875,000

Dominica, Guadeloupe, and Martinique



Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 14°40' and 16°10'
Scale 1:1,100,000



State of Dominica
Sovereignty: British associated state
Area: 305 square miles
790 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
Population: 77,000
Largest city: Roseau (10,157)
Gross Domestic Product: \$21 million (1971)
\$270 per capita

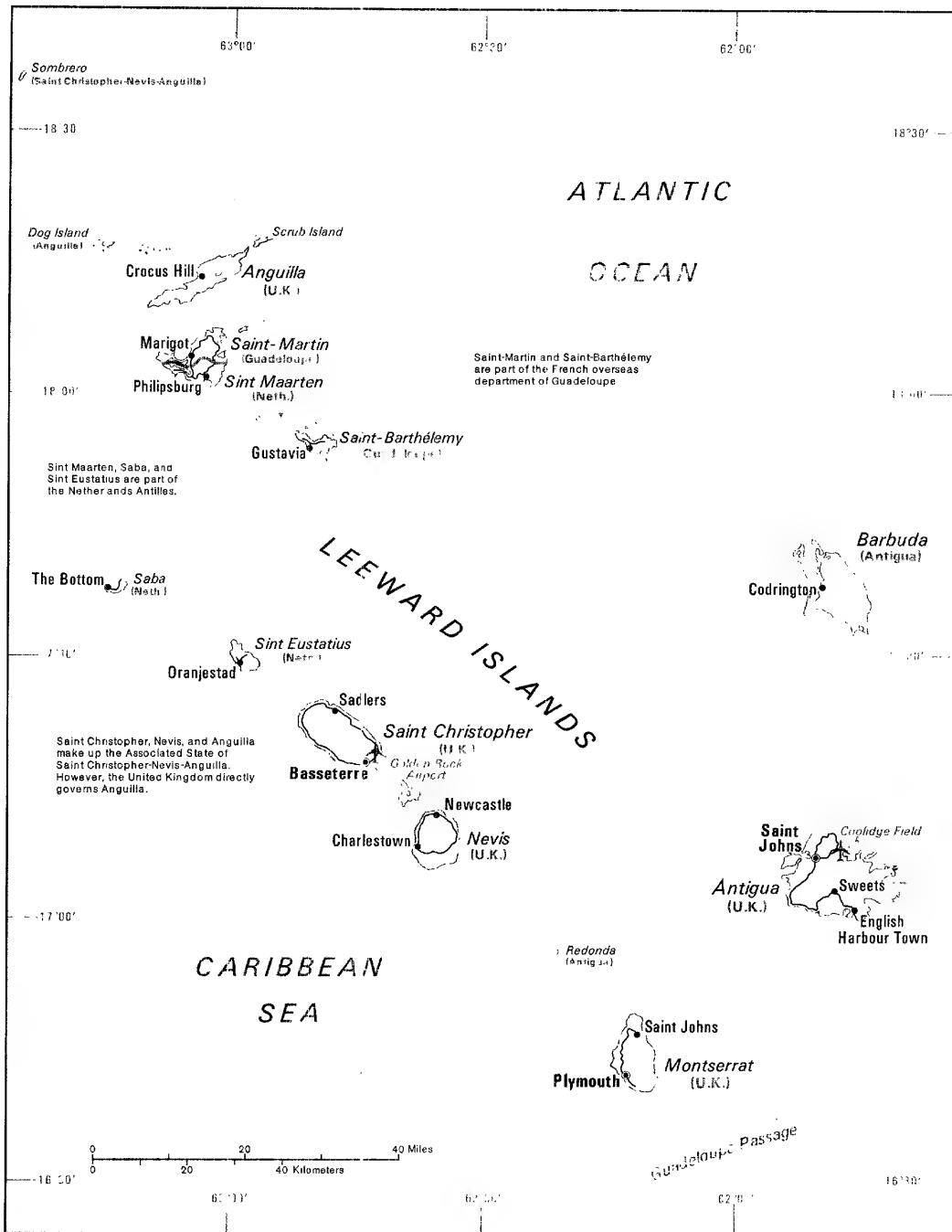
Overseas Department of Guadeloupe
Sovereignty: French overseas department
Area: 887 square miles
1,778 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.
Population: 355,000
Largest city: Basse-Terre (15,690)
Gross Domestic Product: \$302 million (1971)
\$880 per capita

Overseas Department of Martinique
Sovereignty: French overseas department
Area: 423 square miles
1,081 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.
Population: 347,000
Largest city: Fort-de-France (96,943)
Gross National Product: \$339 million (1971)
\$930 per capita

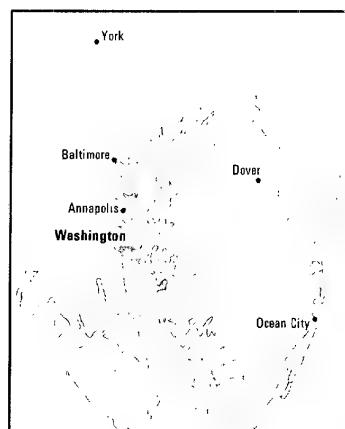


Leeward Islands

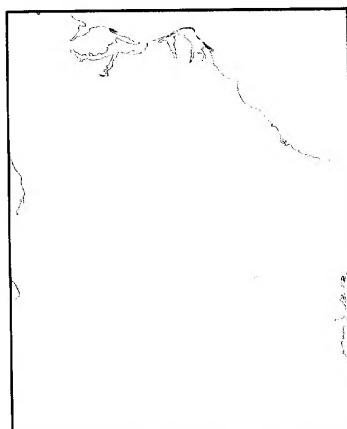
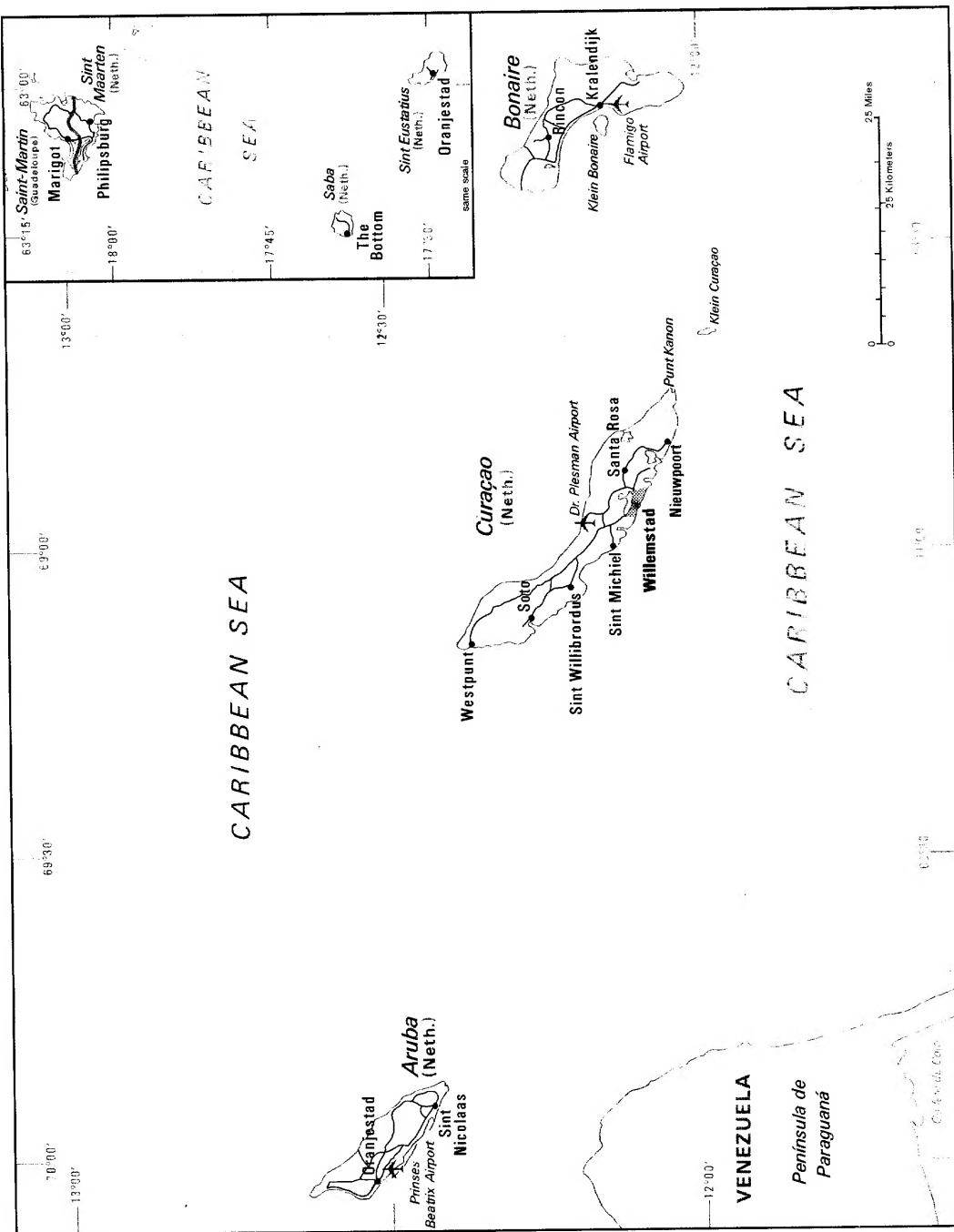
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Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 17°20' and 22°40'
Scale 1:1,200,000



Netherlands Antilles



Netherlands Antilles

Sovereignty: Part of the Netherlands realm

Area: 384 square miles

1,020 square kilometers

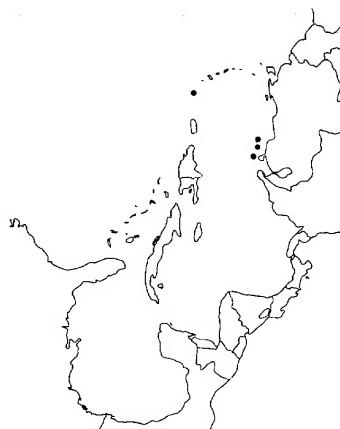
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm.

Population: 241,000

Largest city: Willemstad (45,547)

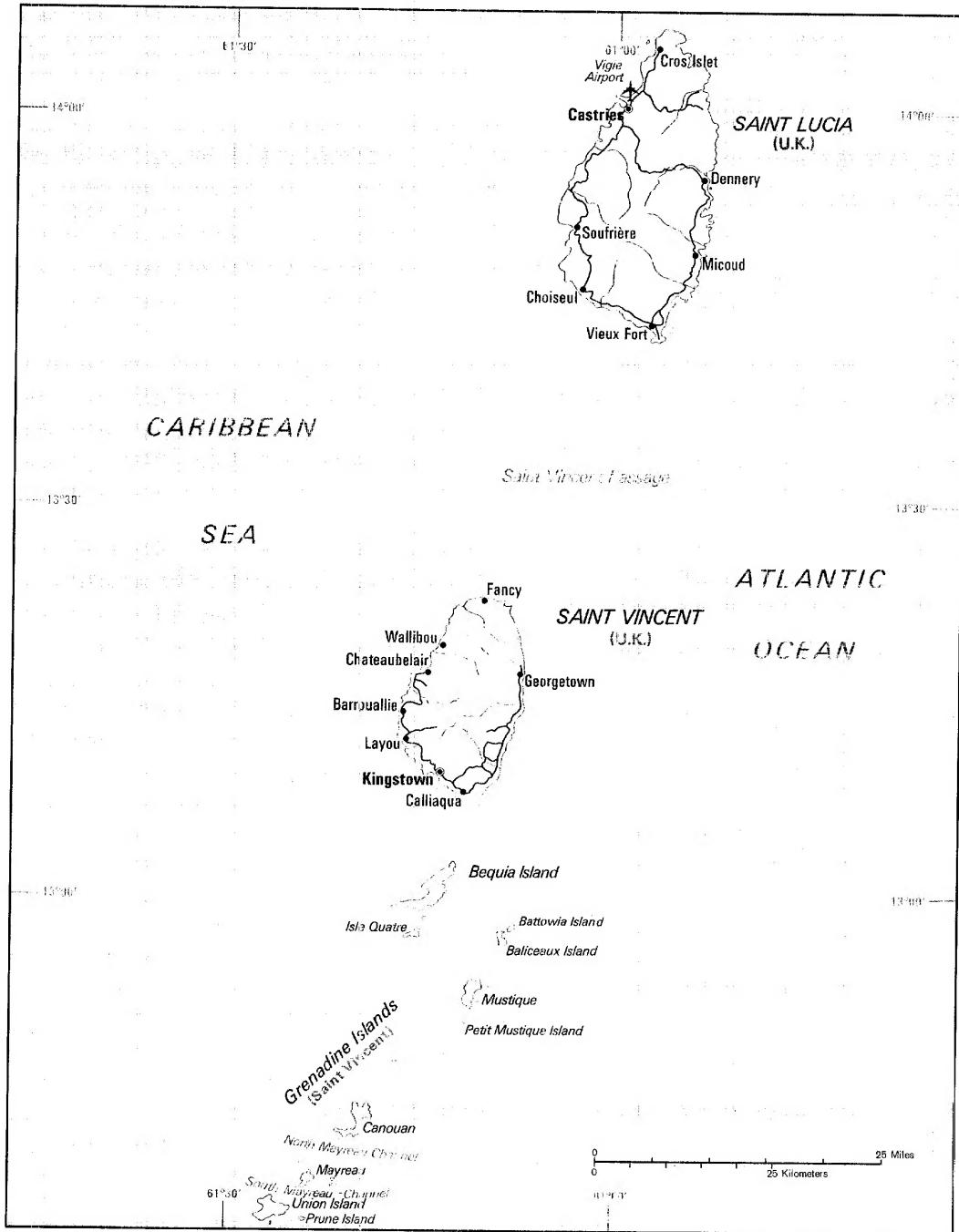
Gross Domestic Product: \$29 million (1973)

\$890 per capita



Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent

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Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 9°20' and 14°40'
Scale 1:800,000

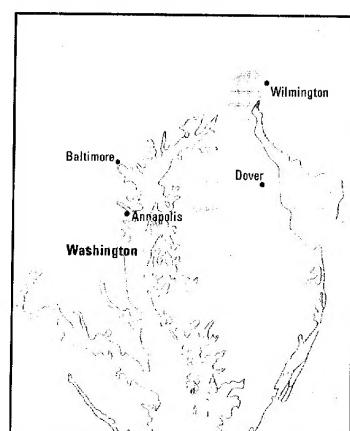


State of Saint Lucia

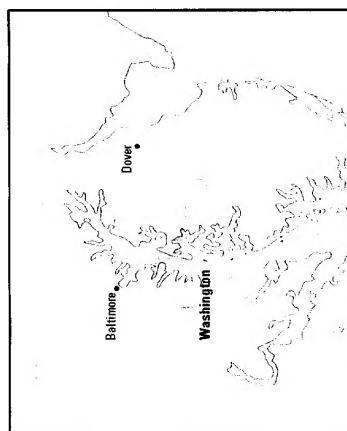
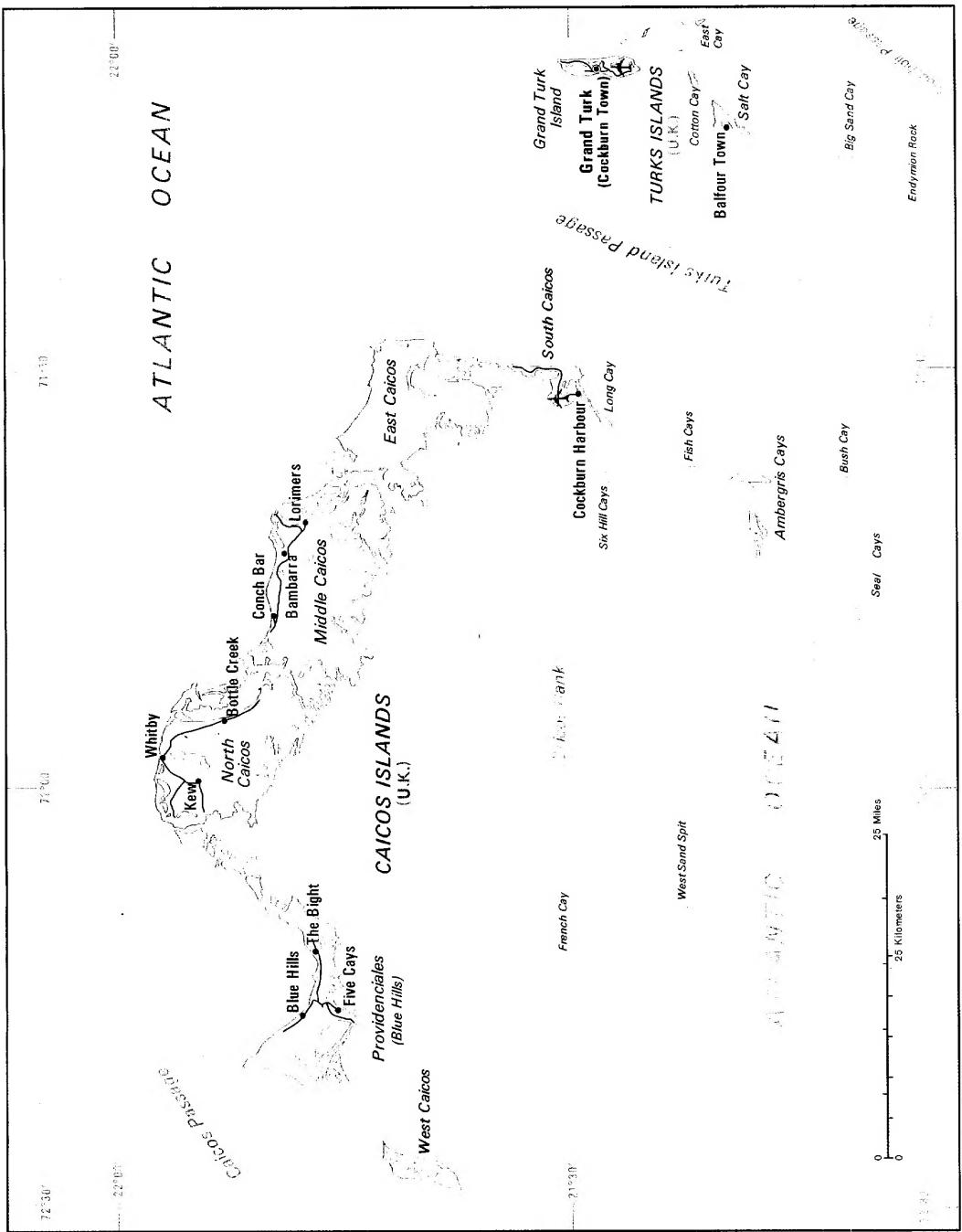
Sovereignty: British associated state
Area: 238 square miles
 616 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
Population: 109,000
Largest city: Castries (39,132)
Gross Domestic Product: \$33.2 million (1971)
 \$290 per capita

State of Saint Vincent

Sovereignty: British associated state
Area: 190 square miles
 389 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
Population: 95,000
Largest city: Kingstown (22,000)
Gross Domestic Product: \$20 million (1971)
 \$200 per capita

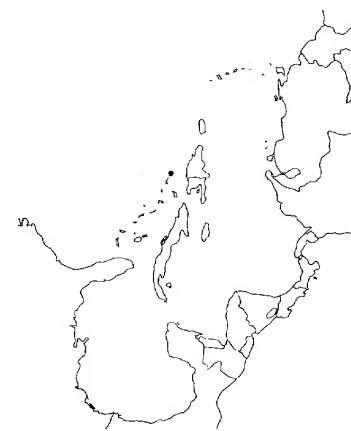


Turks and Caicos Islands



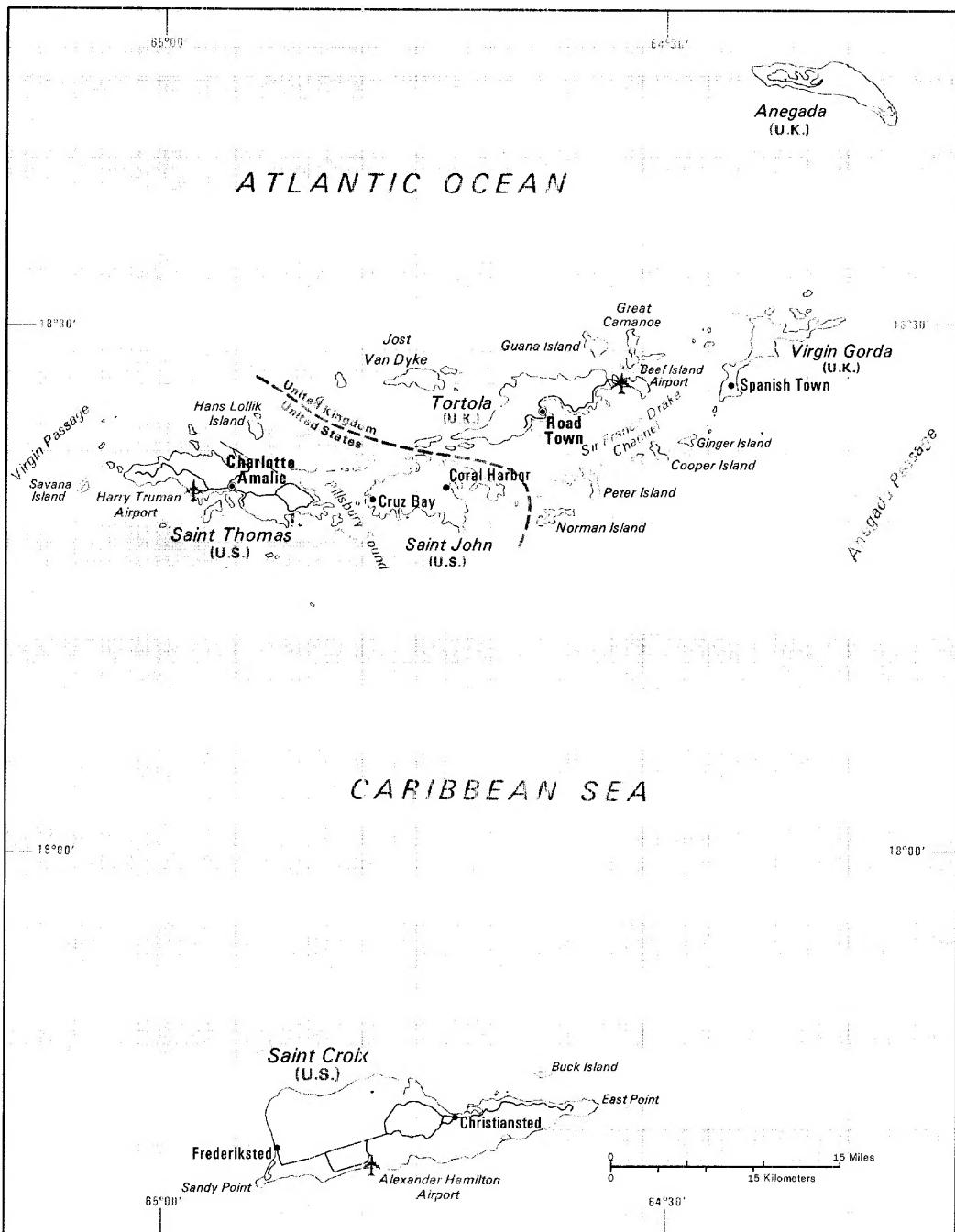
Colony of Turks and Caicos Islands

Sovereignty: British colony
 Area: 160 square miles
 430 square kilometers
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
 Population: 5,000
 Largest city: Grand Turk (2,000)
 Gross Domestic Product: \$192 million (1969)
 \$320 per capita



Virgin Islands

Release 2001/08/27 : CIA-RDP79-00498A000600030003-9



Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 17°20' and 22°40'
Scale 1:600,000

Colony of the British Virgin Islands

Sovereignty: British colony
Area: 50 square miles
 130 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
Population: 11,000
Largest city: Road Town (2,183)
Gross Domestic Product: \$11.2 million (1970)
\$1,027 per capita

Virgin Islands of the United States

Sovereignty: United States organized unincorporated territory
Area: 133 square miles
 344 square kilometers
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.
Population: 65,000
Largest city: Charlotte Amalie (12,220)
Gross Domestic Product: not available

